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18 AUGUST 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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18 AUGUST 1986

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ZHAO ON PRC-SFRY TIES, OTHER WORLD ISSUES

OW081808 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0638 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Report by reporters Ying Qian, Yu Chengzhi, and Jin Shaoqing]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang gave an interview to reporters from Belgrade Television today and answered their questions.

Zhao Ziyang described his first 2 days here as very fruitful. He said that his talks with Premier Mikulic and meeting with President of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Renovica were held in a sincere and cordial atmosphere. During the talks, leaders from the two sides had identical or similar feelings about a host of major international issues and shared views on socialist construction and economic reforms.

Relations between the two countries, he noted, are already developing at a high level, and high-ranking officials of the two countries have maintained regular contacts. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, guided by the principles of mutual respect, trust, support, and learning, are sure to have bright prospects.

In reply to a reporter's question about whether frequent visits to Europe by Chinese leaders indicated to a great extent that China was shifting the emphasis of its international cooperation to Europe, Zhao Ziyang said: In recent years, Chinese leaders have made more visits to Europe, which indeed is an indication that China attaches more importance to developing relations with the European countries, including friendly relations with Western and Eastern European countries. True, China believes that Europe is playing a big role in the international arena. However, he emphatically pointed out, China's attaching much importance to developing friendly relations with European countries does not mean that China is neglecting its relations with other countries. China also attaches much importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with other friendly nations, especially Third World countries, as well as with the United States, Japan, Australia, and Canada. He said that China is willing to improve and develop relations with the Soviet Union. In sum, China wants to establish and develop normal state relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

On the issue of nuclear disarmament, Zhao Ziyang said: The most important thing at present is to have the two superpowers, which possess over 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, take the lead in suspending the tests, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and drastically reduce their nuclear armaments. The disarmament and security issue of Europe should be discussed by all European countries, and the global disarmament and security issue by all the world's countries. He said that all countries should make common efforts to have the two superpowers sit down at the negotiating table and work earnestly for an agreement on arms reduction that will not jeopardize the interests of a third country.

Premier Zhao told the reporters about the progress of China's ongoing reform, and stressed that China has introduced reforms after summing up the experience and lessons of the past 3 decades and reviewing the actual conditions in the country, as well as by drawing on the experience of reforms in Yugoslavia. Premier Zhao said that Yugoslavia is a pioneer in socialist reforms, and its experience can be used as a reference by other countries. He added that China has paid keen attention to studying and learning from Yugoslavia's experience. Premier Zhao said that reforms have a solid base and popular support, and therefore are irreversible.

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CSO: 4005/883

MAO'S 'DESTRUCTION FIRST' THEORY CRITICIZED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

[Article: "The Communist Party of China Criticizes the 'Destruction First' Theory and Contends That Establishment Precedes Destruction in Reforms; Negating the Cultural Revolution and Criticizing Mao"]

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Party of China (CPC) openly criticized that Mao Zedong's "destruction first" theory is untenable. Mao Zedong once used the "destruction first" theory as the basis for starting the great cultural revolution, resulting in an unprecedented catastrophe for Chinese people. This indicates that the CPC has begun to negate Mao Zedong and his theories in the course of totally negating the great cultural revolution.

According to GAIGE ZHISHENG [SOUNDS OF REFORM], a leader of the CPC Central Committee recently pointed out that the theory of "destruction first and establishment second" is "untenable as an universal law" and "does not conform to the reality of the historical development of our party" and that it should be changed to "establishment first and destruction second." He said that "no matter what kind of 'destruction,' it must be subordinate to 'establishment.'"

This leader said: It looks like that the current reform of economic structure is destroying first and establishing later, but the rural economic reform established the contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output before it destroyed the "communal pot" system. During the initial period, some people were impatient. They rushed headlong into breaking the "communal pot" system before the responsibility system was established, resulting in unnecessary waste of energy and time.

He said: The reform of the urban economic system was first experimented in several large cities according to the principle of establishing while destroying and the theory of establishment first and destruction second. On the basis of such an experiment, the CPC Central Committee had made 10 decisions on the reform of economic system before the reform was carried out extensively in all cities of China.

This leader emphasized: Therefore, to have a really successful and revolutionary "destruction," first there must be an "establishment" of correct

revolutionary theory and force. This has been fully proved by the history of revolutions in China and the world.

While addressing the error of "destruction first," this leader said: Revolution is, of course, to do away with the old world and all old ideas, systems, traditions and orders and establish various kinds of new ideas, systems, orders and customs, but this does not necessarily mean "destruction first and establishment second."

Citing examples, he said: When it led the new democratic revolution, the CPC first overthrew the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China and then established the socialist new China. However, this is only the order of revolutionary process. In the guiding ideology and concrete practice of revolution, establishment preceded destruction. "Establishment" seeks "destruction" while "destruction" is for "establishment;" "establishment" is the purpose and "destruction" is the means. For instance, the fundamental reason that the 1927 revolution turned out to be a big failure is not a lack of "destruction" or insufficient "destruction." It is insufficient "establishment" in regard to the issues of guiding ideology, struggle strategy and armed forces and failure to "establish" correct political lines and armed forces of our own.

12302

CSO: 4005/684

DOUBLE-HUNDRED POLICY, POLITICAL CLIMATE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 May 86 p 2

[Article by Xu Jingen [6079 6930 2704]: "Debate and Climate"]

[Text] I recently visited a comrade from an economic theory circle who let me read an article he had written. As some other comrades in economic theory disagreed with the content of the article, I suggested that it be submitted to the press for publication to encourage debate. He responded with a smile, saying, "You're a professional journalist and understand the political climate. Is this a good time for debate and contention?"

How should I have answered that question? That is something worthy of discussion.

I believe that the phrase "political climate" simply refers to a kind of political situation, and "contention among 100 schools of thought" means precisely that. As a form of academic activity, it should never be subject to the influence of the political climate, and it certainly should not shift along with changes in that climate. In that case, why is it that people either consciously or not unconsciously, link it up with the political climate, something that is totally unrelated to it? In the mid-1950's when Comrade Mao Zedong proposed the double-hundred policy, he clearly pointed out that the policy of letting 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools contend was to be a basic guiding principle for a long time to come as well as for the present, and that it was not a temporary strategem. By the use of the phrases "basic" and "for a long time to come" it had been made perfectly clear that these principles should be adhered to in academic matters no matter what the situation. However, for a fairly long time afterwards this was not adequately implemented for various reasons, mainly the influence of "leftist" ideology. Yet it was just this historical period with its uncommon twists and turns that proved by its negative examples that the only route in promoting academic development and scientific progress was the double-hundred policy.

However, it will not be a simple task to develop and implement the double-hundred principle. An important reason for this is the fact that some comrades are accustomed to treating certain new ideas, opinions that differ from their own, and theories that conflict with traditional concepts as serious political problems, and to forcing these new ideas and theories, especially theories and viewpoints that have not yet matured or been supplemented and

completed via debate, out of the arena of debate. What occurs most often is "leaning to one side" and the emphasis on a "single tune."

It is my belief that the greatest problem in promoting a thriving academia is that of overcoming the oversimplistic and erroneous use of all-out attacks and labels in dealing with academic problems. To accomplish this, we must adhere to the belief that the absolute majority of comrades on the ideological and theoretical battlefronts support the leadership of the party and the socialist system. Their academic and theoretical efforts, inquiries, and research all stem from the noble goal of desiring to perfect the socialist system and develop the social forces of production. Even if practice proves that the ideas reached by some comrades in their inquiries prove to be wrong, it will be due to theoretical immaturity and insufficient research and experience and will not necessarily mean that a problem of political standpoint is involved. Actually, the present problem is not one of too much debate and unorthodox experimentation, but of not enough experimentation, research, and debate. The spirit of daring to experiment and of courageous debate should be greatly encouraged.

Of course, localized weather patterns that are in opposition to the overall climate can sometimes develop. This is common-sense knowledge in meteorological circles. However, China's history since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has shown that these "localized weather patterns" do not last long. Nor can they affect or displace the overall climate. As long as we realize this, there will be no reason to be so wary and timid. Rather we should boldly present our ideas for discussion. Explorations such as these are needed all the more during this period of reform.

12221/12859

CSO: 4005/778

JOURNAL CITES LENIN ON BUILDING CADRE CONTINGENT

HK170625 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Jun 86 pp 49-51, 55

[Article by He Xiaoying [0149 1312 5391]: "An Important Idea of Lenin's Concerning Building the Ruling Party Cadre Contingent"]

[Text] Building the party contingent is a fundamental topic concerning the development of a proletarian ruling party. A large number of cadres of good quality and competence have a direct and vital bearing on the success and prosperity of the socialist cause. After the October Revolution, Lenin probed long and deep into the issue concerning building up the cadre contingent under the new conditions, and the idea that he put forward on rationally and scientifically employing cadres is worth granting importance. Lenin had plenty of theoretical theses and practical activities in this area, mainly on the following issues:

I. Break Outdated Concepts, Open Up Our Field of Vision, and Discover and Employ a Large Number of Cadres

The heavy historical tasks on the ruling party require that it has a large number of cadres; therefore, the cadre contingent becomes a major issue for a ruling party. What is to be done? Lenin pointed out that the question was not whether there were cadres, but was in essence that we were not good at choosing and appointing to work posts without delay the large number of talented and competent people among the masses of people.

Lenin held that we had to open up our field of vision and in selecting and employing cadres, we had to bravely break the old conventions that we had become accustomed to, proceed from reality and break the following three ideological fatters:

1) There was the obstacle of "being inexperienced." Some comrades always think that new cadres lack experience and will be unable to fulfill their tasks when assigned important jobs. Lenin pointed out that undoubtedly, most new party members lacked experience and were unfamiliar with the state administrative work. However, on the one hand we must see that some of these people have the political quality and the training for leadership posts, and there are a large number of them who can be leadership work out

of interest in the laboring people. On the other hand, experience is gained through practice. We should allow a large sphere for these beginners to display their competence and ability freely, and thus enable their talents and ability to grow in the course of practice. We should never block their way and prevent them from displaying their talents on the excuse of their lacking experience, thus making it impossible for new talented people to emerge.

2) There is the practice of "demanding perfection." In selecting cadres, some people are often nit-picking. Therefore, they cannot find the right candidates after repeated selection. We should know that on the one hand, no one is perfect; therefore we should not demand perfection. On the other hand, a person's strong points are often linked with his weak points. Different jobs place different requirements on cadres; therefore we should not measure them with one yardstick. As long as a cadres' political quality and vocational competence in the main match the job that is assigned to him, we should employ him boldly.

3) There is the issue of correctly treating the problems in a cadres' personal history. Lenin said that we had to scientifically take into account all the aspects in dealing with the problems in a cadres' personal history and that we were not to indiscriminately brand them with labels, and handle the problems at will. Even less should we punish them without making a clear investigation of their cases. Lenin's correct handling of the so-called "Kanesky incident" in November 1917 provided a vivid example of this idea. Y.S. Kanesky was an activist of the Russian and Polish revolutions who joined the party in 1897. He was dismissed from his post because some people accused him of cooperating with Palwus [pa-e-wu-si 1584 1422 3527 2448], a Menshevik leader. In the light of facts, Lenin pointed out that it was extremely rash to regard Kanesky as having cooperated politically with Palwus on the ground that Kanesky was once employed in a business firm owned by Palwus. He said, "being taken in by rumor in this way harms the prestige of a workers' political party... Treating a comrade who is not here in this way and who has worked for over 10 years is extremely unjust." (Footnote 1) ("Manuscripts of Lenin" Vol. 7, p 17)

Lenin's idea of breaking the field of vision in employing cadres is of strategic significance. This has thoroughly solved the problems related to the source of cadres for the party, and enabled the party to have an endless source of new cadres in reserve.

We should overcome our apprehension in employing cadres, but we should also avoid acting in a simplistic manner in immediately assigning a new cadre to an important post. For, as he has just been employed, he does not have the necessary knowledge to do his job in an important post. Assigning him to an important post in a rash and simplistic manner means being irresponsible toward the revolutionary cause and it is not good for the new cadre either. Therefore, the correct attitude should be "being more brave in assigning various kinds of state work to them and testing them more quickly in practice," in order to enable them to learn their jobs

very quickly and to do their work independently. This means that we should "change the work methods of our new party members with a revolutionary speed" and "find suitable jobs for them more quickly." (Footnote 2) ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 81)

In order to do a good job of employing new cadres, Lenin held that all party organizations had to carry out a special study about the question of how they were to employ new party members. In accordance with Lenin's idea, the work plan formulated by the 10th National Conference of Party Delegates of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) pointed out that it was necessary to "draw up a plan to systematically promote new working personnel and assign them to posts with relatively large responsibility. These tasks had to become a key to the organizational work of the Central Committee. At the same time, the actual implementation of this work should be constantly inspected (through monthly reports in the scope of county, province and the whole Russia.)" (Footnote 3) ("Collection of CPSU Resolutions" Vol 2, p 123)

In order to have constant sources for replenishing party ranks. Lenin furthermore stressed that discovering and recommending new cadres had to become party member cadres' sacred job responsibility and duty for the party. After the conference, Lenin assigned some comrades the task of recommending some fine cadres and report to him the addresses and resumes of the candidates they had recommended. In the light of Lenin's proposal, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party sent a telegram to party organizations in all areas on 6 February 1922, calling for them to bring details about not less than two party members and two non-party members who were fine workers, when they sent representatives to attend the meeting of the responsible people from citizen education departments held by the Central Committee. The telegram also stressed that those who failed to do so, or failed to do so conscientiously, would receive party disciplinary and administrative punishment.

II. Exploiting Cadres' Strong Points and Enabling Cadres to Use Their Talents to the Full

Lenin said time and again: "Various aspects of revolutionary work need people with various kinds of ability. Sometimes, those who are entirely unsuitable for organizational work are very good agitators; while those who are not good at keeping strict secrets are excellent propaganda workers, and so on." (Footnote 4) ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 6, p 212) Therefore, it is not a minor question for the effective fulfillment of the party's tasks, whether we assign them to suitable posts and whether we can exploit their strong points. Of course, a party cadre must take the job assigned by the party in accordance with the party's needs. What is most important in assigning jobs to and employing cadres is nothing but the requirement of the party's cause. However, when the party's leading organs assign posts to cadres, they should pay as much attention as possible to making rational use of people's talents and giving play to each cadres' special ability. This is aimed entirely at doing the party's work better,

correcting the malpractice of irrational employment of cadres, and giving more effective play to party member cadres' initiative and creativeness. It should never be regarded as a mere practice of taking their personal interest into account. We must view this issue from the plane of the interests of the party's cause. In order to do so, we should know cadres' ability and quality from various angles and thus become good at employing people. It is necessary to carry out necessary intervention against the practice of inappropriately employing cadres in our actual work. For example, Sikewoerzuofu Siqiepannuofu [2448 0344 3087 1422 1563 1133 2448 0434 3382 6179 1133] was a very talented Marxist writer. Obviously having him specialize in writing could give better play to his role than having him do an administrative leadership job. Therefore, Lenin vigorously proposed his removal from his post as vice chairman of the board of editors of the state publishing house. However, later, the Moscow City Party Committee ordered him to take part in propaganda activities related to confiscating valuable church property and compulsorily stipulated that he had to firmly fulfill the task. Lenin vigorously proposed to the Central Committee that the Moscow City Party Committee's order be canceled in order to ensure that the writer had time to write.

In order to employ cadres properly, it is also necessary to pay particular attention to protecting their pioneering spirit and their courage to blaze new trails. Cadres who are able to think and put forward ideas and opinions must be taken loving care of and must never be oppressed or persecuted. Lenin sharply criticized the disgusting practice of some party member responsible cadres who vilified those who had criticized them as small anti-party groups. When Lenin handled the internal conflicts in the Commissariat of Agriculture, he criticized Aoxinsiji [1159 2450 2448 1015] who was in charge of the Commissariat, saying: "Without the least ground -- the least ground at all both in fact and in organization -- you think that other people have some 'plots,' but in fact, there is no such thing at all." Lenin pointed out: "One should not regard those who adopt views or attitudes different from his as those who are engaged in some 'plots' or are antagonistic to him, and one should think highly of those who have the spirit of independence." (Footnote 5) ("Manuscripts of Lenin" Vol 9, p 741)

III. Intensify Training and Education

A cadre's competence will never grow all by itself, nor will we be able to make our cadre ranks grow without making any effort. Lenin paid great attention to the training and education of cadres. In order to most quickly, effectively and soundly help party members grow, after the October Revolution, party schools and cadre schools of various levels were set up, and a Senior Party and Soviet School was also established. On this basis, in 1919, the Sverdlov Communist University was set up. Lenin and other leading comrades personally went to the University to give important speeches. These party schools have become important institutions for training cadres. In order to improve the quality of cadre training, the Eighth Party National Congress adopted regulations on party school students doing fieldwork in the Moscow Provincial Executive Committee of the

Supreme National Economic Committee. In the light of his practical experience, Lenin, in his later years, emphatically pointed out the arduous and complicated nature of this work. In his last thesis entitled "We Would Rather Have Less but Better," he stressed: "We should follow a rule -- we would rather have less but of better quality. We should follow a rule -- we would rather spend 2 or even 3 years to train personnel rather than train people in haste without hope of getting excellent personnel." (Footnote 6) ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 33, p 443)

Training cadres in cadres schools is a very important means, but tempering them in their work posts is an even more important long-term task. In order to help cadres temper themselves in their actual work and accumulate experience, Lenin and the Bolshevik Party put forth the idea that cadres' work posts had to be made as stable as possible in order to enable them to become specialized. The 11th National Congress stressed: "More conscientiously and soundly carrying out specialization is one of the most important tasks facing our party at present. The Congress enjoins the Central Committee to regard the fulfillment of this task as an aspect of work for which it shows particular concern." (Footnote 7) ("Collection of CPSU Resolutions" Vol 2, p 180)

IV. Advocate That Cadres Go Deep Among Basic Levels and be Appropriately Transferred From One Place to Another

In order to help cadres overcome the malpractice of following the beaten path, to open up their field of vision, and to have contacts with masses of people and become familiar with the various aspects of the situation, Lenin vigorously advocated that cadres should go deep among the basic levels and be appropriately transferred from one place to another. The Ninth Conference of Party Delegates of the Russian Communist Party passed a special resolution that central and local authorities must transfer their responsible persons from one area to another in order to enable them to better and more widely study the work of the Soviet and the party, and in order to thus enable them to better fight against conservative practice. The conference enjoined that all commissars of the various commissariats and commissariat committees had to go to local areas at least twice a year and the commissariat committees had to always change their members by means of taking newly promoted personnel as their members. The 10th Party Congress decided that some people who have fairly long experience for the Central Committee. These instructors should personally make inspection tours in the areas of which they were in charge, and study all the existing documentation and all the documentation about the areas that are to be sent to the Central Committee. The work in the provinces had also to be carried out in accordance with this principle.

Lenin also vigorously advocated the exchange of posts between cadres of central and local organs. He held that the new communists in various localities who were young and full of vigor often had to be promoted to the central level, while some comrades working at the central level could be sent to work in localities. These exchanges would make it possible to discover fine cadres promptly, train new young cadres, set model examples, and earnestly urge cadres to exchange their experience.

Many of Lenin's important ideas on the correct and scientific employment of cadres under the conditions when the Communist Party become the ruling party, have the characteristics of his times. They were put forward under the actual conditions when the Russian Communist Party had just become a ruling party. However, all these important ideas are permeated with one basic principle, which is still of practical guiding significance for us today in carrying out our socialist modernization program.

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CSO: 4005/848

BEIJING SYMPOSIUM EXAMINES CULTURAL HERITAGE

HK071209 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Jul 86 p 4

[By Zhang Xiaogang and Huang Qing--first two paragraphs published in boldface]

[Excerpts] At a recent symposium on political structural reform Beijing's social scientists said they were aware they were dealing with a nation with a long feudal history and one that had experienced a "cultural revolution."

Now that the nation has come to realize that feudal traditions had much to do with the decade of turmoil, scholars have been probing more deeply into the relationship.

This is first of all an attempt to decide what those who witnessed the "cultural revolution" can do to prevent similar remnants of feudalism from resurfacing.

It also reflects concern about possible impact of the tradition on current reforms.

Many speakers tried to analyze the political implications of the nation's cultural heritage, particularly those elements they fear may hamper socialist China's effort to build up a high level of socialist democracy and civilization.

Although tradition may not swerve the nation off the course of modernization, they pointed out, it deserves serious attention.

Since the end of last year, scholars have been carrying on a heated discussion of the nation's cultural heritage.

The press has produced an avalanche of articles ranging from comparisons of Confucianism and ancient Greek Philosophy to how farmers' traditional outlook may be changed by the expanding commodity economy.

At a seminar in Beijing, Chinese and foreign scholars gave their views on how Chinese culture might benefit by assimilating Western culture.

Is all this a bit overdone? How much, one might ask, does Confucius influence rural young people employed in village workshops? How much--and how can anyone measure it--does Taoism affect Chinese students now studying abroad?

But all participants in the discussion seem to agree that such influences are real, though vague.

Until recently, Chinese culture has continued to be largely unchanged with few outside contacts. Traditional ideas are deeply rooted.

Even Marxism has been influenced, as Zhang Zhuo of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences pointed out in the Shanghai-based WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

He noted that during the "Cultural Revolution," when "class enemies" were attacked on "Marxist" grounds, their children and relatives were discriminated against in a typically feudal way.

The nation must now both prevent any more major errors in political leadership and catch up with the world technologically. It is only natural for it to review its past to decide what it should learn from others and what it should preserve, and how it should combine the two.

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CSO: 4000/312

CHARACTERISTICS, VALUE OF NATIONAL CULTURE VIEWED

HK171247 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 86 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Wang He [3769 0735]: "Discussions Concerning the Characteristics and Value of Chinese Culture"]

[Text] In recent years, in the three circles of literature, history, and philosophy in our country, there has been a rising ideological trend of studying traditional Chinese culture. With the deepening of the discussion, the attention of scholars has gradually concerned on two fundamental issues:

I. What are the fundamental characteristics and core spirit of Chinese culture?

At present, there are roughly the following viewpoints:

There is the viewpoint that the core content of traditional culture is "rite" [li 4409] or "ritual rule" [lizhi 4409 3112], which also includes the integral content of lifestyle, ethical customs, and social system. However, there have been two specific understandings. First, the dual analysis of "rite." On the one hand, it points out that the main content of "rite" is the concept of grade and subordination which results in the powerful social relationships net and that only in subordinate relations with others can people have the value of existence, which maximizes the oppression of individuality. This is the negative side of "rite." On the other hand, this concept of subordination can enhance interpersonal interdependency, which makes family and state possess close intimacy and powerful strength, so as to provide patriotism with a powerful foundation. This is the positive side of "rite." Another understanding of "rite" is basically a critical attitude, believing that "rite" is a mode of design on man, with a characteristic of forcedly vesting them with a significance of social rank and status on the basis of an ethical relationship of feeling exchange. Under the rule of "rite," all "human desires" are thoroughly destroyed by "the law of heaven" as "passions." Therefore, the basic character of "unchangeable relationship between master and slave" is formed.

There is the viewpoint that the fundamental characteristic is a kind of humanist spirit. However, there are also two specific understandings.

First, it is stressed that the fundamental difference between Chinese humanism and Western humanism is that Chinese humanism regards man as members of a community and believes that men are individuals who need to live in a community and have ethical morality and the consciousness to help each other. Therefore, Western humanism emphasizes freedom, equality, and rights, while Chinese humanism stresses harmony, obligation, and contribution. In fact, the rational understanding should be an integration of the two. Second, it is believed that judged by its main current, the trend of Chinese traditional humanist thinking, on the contrary, leads to monarchism and not treating men as human beings. The means adopted is stressing and preaching ethical self-purification and making oneself struggle all the time, so as to ingeniously abolish the independency of man in the most human relations and turn man into a means of ethics.

Besides, there are also many other understandings. Some people point out that the fundamental spirit of traditional Chinese culture is a kind of "practical rationality," or the so-called "intuitive rationalism." Some people maintain that this is "a typical idealism," while some hold that this is "anthropologism." Some people sum it up in four points: Being robust and enterprising, attaching importance to the application of morality, harmony, and neutrality, and the coordination of heaven and man. Some people sum it up in three "integrations": The integration of heaven and man, the integration of knowledge and practice, and the integration of circumstance and situation. Others also define it as "seven major characteristics," like the coexistence of the two tendencies of "great unification and pluralism," "wordly thinking as a leading mentality," "the thinking mode of attaching importance to intuitive understanding," and so on. Some point out that the Dao doctrine in the period of the Song and Ming Dynasties can best represent the Chinese cultural spirit. Some believe that the characteristics of Chinese culture are stressing ethical relations and "attaching importance to each other."

However, a small number of scholars also emphatically points out that Chinese culture itself has been constantly changing and that there has never been a thoroughgoing and invariable traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, the so-called fundamental characteristics and core spirit do not exist.

II. How do we understand the value and role of traditional culture at present?

Basically, there are three understandings.

First, the negative or basically negative understanding. This viewpoint holds that as traditional Chinese culture is not only different from classical Western culture in pattern but also in specific history, it is impossible for it to renew itself by relying on self-criticism. Therefore, traditional culture cannot be regarded as a foundation and banner to build a new culture. Some comrades stress that the concepts of value,

modes of thinking, systems of order, customs and practices, and so on, which belong to the spirit of Chinese culture in the specific forms in the people's life, should all be eliminated through selection. This determines that the Chinese modernization will not adopt the pattern of cultural national rejuvenation but the pattern of "being modernized." This means that it is necessary to inject new ideologies, concepts, and qualities into Chinese culture. Therefore, every step forward will be associated with the review and criticism of old traditions.

Second, the positive or basically positive understanding. This viewpoint maintains that judged by the development of history, the ideology of "attaching importance to each other" of Chinese culture will surely replace the ideology of "individualism" and self-centeredness" of the West. As a result, the world in future will surely see a rejuvenation of Chinese culture. Some scholars stress that over a considerably long period of time in the past we paid too much attention to the negative side of traditional Chinese culture and criticized too many things, so we should now especially find out what is in the other side. Besides, the commonality of moral conduct of the morality and ethics mentioned by moralizers, namely, the concept of making a clear distinction between public and private interests and between obligations and benefits, is still the highest criterion for moral evaluation nowadays. Other scholars also highly appraise Confucius and Confucianism and emphatically expound the component parts of Confucianism, which has vitality and realistic significance. This, in fact, is also a positive evaluation of the role of the traditional culture today.

Third, the medium attitude of making a dual analysis of the value of traditional culture today. However, this can also be classified into two categories:

The people of the first category primarily look at traditional culture from an angle of "existence," believing that the traditional culture has blended into the ideology and code of conduct of the Chinese people over a period of more than 2,000 years and become part of the national mentality. Therefore, we, in fact, cannot discard traditional culture but constantly absorb the fine parts of foreign cultures on the basis of inheriting the Chinese traditions.

The people of the second category strive to make an objective and fair dual analysis as possible and then decide which to choose on its merits. This viewpoint maintains that as any other major cultural systems in the world, the Chinese culture also has the open as well as conservative aspects and the active and advanced as well as the passive and backward aspects. Therefore, on the issue of treating cultural traditions, we should not act blindly. Lopsidedly exaggerating the fine traditions of the national culture would encourage the flaunting mentality of blind xenophobia, while lopsidedly exaggerating the negative side of the national culture would reduce national confidence and also unconsciously relieve people's duty-bound historical responsibilities.

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CSO: 4005/848

LIU DEYOU OUTLINES PRC-FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGES

OW130746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 13 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--To develop its culture, China needs to know more advanced achievements in foreign culture, said new Vice Minister of Culture Liu Deyou here today.

"It is unnecessary to worry that foreign culture will shake the foundation of Chinese culture," he told participants of a national workshop of culture officials.

"We must overcome such a timid mentality," he said. "And under the principle of learning what is useful and resisting corrosive influences, we must introduce all new achievements in foreign culture and ideology to our people.

"This will help us to broaden our vision and find out the gap between us and the outside world."

The vice minister, who is in charge of the ministry's foreign affairs, pointed out that when judging the value of foreign works of literature and art, there is no simple "yes" or "no."

He said, "people need works of high artistic quality and ideological content. They also like entertaining works."

"As for those which are not so good in ideological content, but artistically can be used for reference," he said, "we'll selectively let them in so as to provide more material to our artists for their study."

When talking about introducing Chinese works of literature and art to the world, he said more attention should be paid to ballet, symphony, opera, etc., because internationally people judge a nation's cultural level mainly by its achievements in these arts.

He said celebrated artists will have more opportunities to take part in cultural activities abroad. And China is considering the possibility of sponsoring international art festivals.

"All this is to promote Sino-foreign cultural exchanges through diversified channels," he said.

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CSO: 4000/314

EFFECT OF REFORM ON INTELLECTUALS ANALYZED

Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 297, 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Article: "The Effect of Reform on the Mental State of Intellectuals"]

[Text] Using more than 400 middle- and higher-level scientific-technological personnel at the steel research institute of the Wuhan Steel Mill, Comrades Zhang Lan [1728 1526] and Ma Jinshan [7456 6855 1472] have completed an analysis of the effect of reform on the mental state of intellectuals, which can be stated as follows:

- There is a rising awareness of competition and a sense of crisis among some intellectuals. Youngsters contend that in the face of competition in which inferiority will give way to superiority, all are equals, and should unremittently, unreservedly, and unrelentingly try their best to attain levels of excellence. In the end, a situation in which youngsters vie to become theme moderators has come to the surface.

In the past, some people tended to ignore professional studies. Because of this, they have fallen behind others in terms of theoretical levels and skills in using hand tools. Today, they have begun painstakingly sharpening their basic skills in the hope that they will be able to work independently as contractors and will be consulted whenever a cabinet is freely formed.

- Their appeals for improving their working and living conditions have become more vocal than demands voiced by other professional groups. What they mostly demand are not amenities but things essential to their work and lives.

- They have begun to become obsessed with social sciences. In order to enable them to participate in democratic administration and do a good job of presiding over the theme group discussions, they have begun to pay attention to the study of philosophy, natural dialectics, and logic. They are also deeply interested in the management of goals and overall planning methods.

- They hate talking about sociology but feel unable to effect a break with its influence. This can be manifested by their attempts to keep secret their academic discussions and seek favorable opinions on the essays they have published and by their search for connections which can influence the upgrading of their positions.

- They have expressed unwillingness to play the support role in scientific research. The main reasons are: (1) achievements in scientific research, a stepping stone for promotion, are mainly credited to those responsible; (2) those responsible are awarded bonuses that are higher than others, a factor important to the upgrading of their wages in the future; (3) brilliant young people consider it their inalienable right to become responsible persons; and (4) as some senior responsible persons are found unable to perform as excellent coordinators, others have said that "it is really folly to continue to serve their masters at any price" and the time has come for them to look for other opportunities.

9574/5915

CSO: 4005/701

COLLEGE STUDENTS VIEW GOALS IN POST-REFORM ERA

OW191412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 19 Jun 86

/Text/ Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Changes in China following economic reform and opening to the outside world are encouraging students at Tianjin and other universities to question their personal goals, the GUANGMING DAILY reported today.

"Joining the Communist Party, going to graduate school and finding an ideal marriage partner"--these used to be enough, the cultural newspaper said.

But many students want more--or at least they view what they want differently. "It's not as if it's wrong to go after them," one student said at a discussion program in March reported by the paper today. "But some act as if their higher education and party membership were personal capital they had accumulated to benefit themselves."

The student said: "To go on to graduate school and to be a party member means to assume greater responsibilities for the people and the society, and should not be used to seek personal gains."

China's policies of opening to the outside world and reforming the economy to make people more accountable for their work, both initiated in 1979, have affected the way many college students think. With more options, more information and more potential responsibilities, many have begun to consider seriously how to train themselves to best meet China's changing needs.

In response, the Tianjin University Communist Party and youth leagues branches organized a discussion and lecture series in March on the topic of college students and their goals in the 1980's.

Almost everyone who spoke said college students should try to have loftier ideals than they have had in the recent past. As the paper put it, "instead of asking for personal gains, they should be ready to contribute more to the country."

The series evidently inspired more discussion than anyone had anticipated. Throughout the campus--in classes, on sidewalks, in dormitory rooms--students considered the issues and, the paper said, began to study harder.

The series also moved 24 graduate students to go to China's most remote and underdeveloped areas, where they have been offering help and studying conditions. It also led more than 3,000 students to apply for party membership, of whom 600 were accepted, the paper said.

Since the series ended, discussions of the topic have spread throughout Tianjin and elsewhere to the Harbin Polytechnic University, Henan University and the Chengdu Geological University, it said.

Participants in the event said increasing numbers of students were applying to the party out of high ideals. A freshman said: "to be a party member now means being a model communist with disco." By "disco," he said he meant a modern way of life.

But other students disagreed. They argued that while party members should be attuned to contemporary society and be dedicated to modernization, the "single-minded pursuit of a modern way of life would make some people forget the importance of working hard," according to the report.

Some students argued for more disciplined conduct, saying that university students of the 1980's should be better cultured than earlier students and should know what to say and how to behave on different occasions.

Students also debated what kind of education would best prepare them to participate in China's development. In doing so, several mentioned the university's 1985 awards to more than 120 students who had compiled excellent academic records in one or two subjects.

Students who favor concentration applauded the awards. "To be creative and competitive in modern society, college students must be encouraged to become experts in this or that subject," one said.

But others said the awards encouraged narrow specialization. "To meet the rapidly changing economy and developments in sciences students must be versatile," said one. "They must be able to apply every bit of new information to their future work."

Jobs in China are increasingly complex, the student said. "A manager must also be familiar with the law and an engineer must understand psychology."

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CSO: 4000/309

STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST FRAUD ON COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS

HK230628 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jun 86 p 3

/Text/ With this year's All-China College Entrance Examination only 2 weeks away, the state has warned in a nationwide circular that fraud or "back doorism" will not be tolerated in college admissions.

According to the Beijing-based GUANGMING DAILY, the circular was jointly issued by the Party Discipline Inspection Commission and the State Education Commission.

It said:

--All candidates for State Universities must take the national college entrance examination.

College enrollment committees must monitor the exams to guard against cheating. Anyone caught cheating will be subject to discipline within the party or work units. Serious offenders will face court prosecution.

--A candidate's scholastic qualifications, health, and political and moral character must be accurately reported.

--Recruitment practices must adhere to State Education Commission regulations.

Enrollment committees at municipal, provincial and regional levels must set up disciplinary inspection teams to monitor recruitment practices. Anyone found guilty of fraud or "back doorism" will be expelled from his post and the discipline team will recommend appropriate punishment.

--All colleges and universities must abide by state recruitment rules.

Institutions are prohibited from admitting extra students or opening "special classes for the children of their own staff."

--The public, especially party members and examinees, must observe recruitment policies. Those who perform their duties in correct fashion will be cited for merit, while those who violate the regulations will be subject to penalties.

--The Party Discipline Committee at every level must send its members to investigate all allegations of fraud and handle them as serious breaches of the public interest.

Last year, 1.76 million students took part in the national college entrance exams, vying for about 587,000 slots in 95 national and provincial institutions of higher education.

About 110,000 more students sat for the exams in 1985 than in 1984.

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CSO: 4000/309

CHINA DAILY ON NEED FOR LEGAL GUARANTEES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

HK241027 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

/By Zhang Xiaogang/

/Text/ Reforms which began 8 years ago have brought about an "unprecedented political democratization" of Chinese society, according to both Communist Party officials and scholars.

One feature of the encouraging change, they point out, is the broadening of academic freedom, allowing academic pursuits and debates without administrative interference.

At the same time, however, they are calling for writing academic freedom into the Chinese legal system in more detailed terms.

When PEOPLE'S DAILY stated in early May that "without socialist democracy, there could never be socialist modernization," the party's theorists and intellectuals in various fields were commemorating the policy of the mid-1950's of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" (dubbed the "double hundred" policy).

At a meeting cosponsored by national societies of Marxist theorists, writers, political scientists, economists, and philosophers in late May to mark the 30th anniversary of the proposal of the "double hundred" policy, Yan Jiaqi, director of the Institute of Political Science of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, stated clearly, "without full academic freedom, there would be no research or exploration of what a high level of political democracy really is, not to mention the concrete construction of political democracy."

Yan Jiaqi indicated that his interest is in building a socialist political structure that boasts a high level of democracy, "an academic as well as political issue."

Yan advised Chinese society that erroneous opinions can not survive in free debate: citizens will correct themselves through free debate; and free academic debates in the press--free from the interference of political power--can eventually contribute greatly to China's socialist democracy, and benefit Chinese culture.

Wu Mingyu, deputy minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology, argued sharply that although China is enjoying unprecedented political democracy, "not a few" obstacles still remain to implementation of the "double hundred" policy.

Wu, the chief coordinator of the nation's programme to encourage technological staff to support rural enterprises nationwide, spoke out in support of his intellectual friends' political status at the meeting.

His main points seemed to be: "Don't underestimate intellectuals; don't let individuals, including individual officials, be arbitrators of academic works; and don't be afraid of 'breakthroughs' in Marxism."

He said, "An attempt to uphold Marxism without further enriching its content would undermine Marxism's vitality." Half a month after the academics' meeting on the "double hundred" policy, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article signed by Du Feijin discussing how to institutionalize the policy of encouraging academic freedom.

Academic freedom and other civil liberties, the writer said, are clearly written into the Chinese Constitution. But that is not enough. There must be detailed guarantees of these civil rights, such as laws protecting the press, publications, copyright, inventions, visual media, academic and cultural societies, and literary creation.

These, the writer said further, must be based on principle, including democracy--the superior administrative office does not automatically represent truth, he observed--equality in the face of truth, freedom of creation and research, and tolerance of error.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY article pointed out particularly that no law should stipulate that discussion of political issues is prohibited.

Academic research in Marxism, political science, law and economics inevitably involves political issues, the writer said.

PEOPLE'S DAILY also published a cluster of speeches delivered by the nation's economists at their meeting to commemorate the "double hundred" policy.

He Kuang emphasized that two major erroneous concepts still have an impact on society and Chinese theorists as well.

One concept mistakes freedom as irresponsible argument, believing it only causes confusion. The other confuses the concept of freedom as a philosophical term (meaning "knowing the truth") with that of freedom as a civil liberty.

Xiao Zhuoji recalled the deplorable incident in the late 1950's in Beijing University. The president of the university had proposed population planning but his view was ignored by the leadership. More than 160 critiques and 9,000 "big-character posters" denouncing his theory were published in the university. But history has proved that the proposal was right.

He urged: "Prize the social sciences, respect theorists, and don't force conformity in academic matters."

PRC REVISES COLLEGE STUDENT AID SYSTEM

OW112007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--College students in China will soon find their "iron rice bowl" of support replaced by a financial aid system based on need and performance, the State Council, China's highest governing body, has decided.

According to a State Council circular released here today, the new system is designed "to motivate college students to work hard" and will be tested in a selected number of schools this year.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, everyone who has passed the college entrance examinations has received free tuition and lodging regardless of financial need, academic work or other considerations. Those who have financial difficulties may apply for stipends.

But under the new system, the State Council said, students will receive aid based on need and must maintain good academic and conduct records as well as good health for support to continue.

Top students with financial need will continue to receive grants, the council said, while others can receive low-interest loans if they have financial difficulties.

The reform, a major part of the ongoing educational restructuring, is aimed at "stimulating students to make progress in study, conduct and health," it said.

To encourage people to teach and do work, such as mining engineering, in harsh environments, the government will offer free tuition, room and board to students in those fields.

"All others will be responsible for their living expenses while they are at school," the State Council said.

After graduation, students' employers will be required to pay off educational loans in a lump sum and recover the money through payroll deductions within 5 years.

Graduates who, upon graduation, will teach at least 5 years in primary or middle schools or who work in harsh environments or in underdeveloped, border or mountainous areas, will not have to repay their loans.

EXPERTS TO PLAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING IMPROVEMENT

OW021030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 2 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)--To cope with the country's economic and social development, China's education and economic departments will try to improve vocational and technical education.

A national conference is now being held in Beijing by the state education, planning and economic commissions and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel to discuss vocational training. Several hundred educators and economists from different parts of the country will discuss concrete measures relating to the development of technical education.

Vocational and technical training will provide the country's economic departments and enterprises with millions of technical and managerial personnel and skilled workers.

China's vocational and technical education has gained momentum over the past few years, He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, said at today's meeting. He said there are more than 1 million students studying in 2,500 secondary vocational schools, 740,000 students in 3,548 schools for training skilled workers, 2.29 million students in 8,070 professional middle schools, and 340,000 students in 118 higher-learning institutes.

According to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which begins this year, nearly 10 million students will be graduated from these schools over the next 5 years, an increase of 110 percent over the previous 5-year period.

To accomplish this task, the vice minister urged that a large number of schools or training centers be established, qualified teachers be trained, and the number of teaching facilities be increased so that more students can enroll.

At the meeting, leading officials from the planning and economic commissions and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel expressed their full support of the efforts.

About 80 percent of China's 100 million industrial workers have received vocational skills training over the past 5 years.

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CSO: 4000/309

CPC DEMANDS BETTER CONTROL OF PUBLICATIONS

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAKAN BAO in Chinese 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Issues Calls for Better Control of Press and Publications, Placing Social Interests Above All Else"]

[Text] The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee proposes that efforts be made by departments in charge of the press and publications to strengthen the management of the work of publishing newspapers and journals, to get them reorganized so as to improve their qualities, and to tighten up the control of their screening and approving processes and the quantities of their circulations as well as newsprint supplies.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee put forward this demand after being given a briefing by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on the problem of how to control the press and publications contained in the "outline of the Report of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on Ways To Enhance the Development of Our Spiritual Civilization." At present, on the home front, there is a wide variety of newspapers and journals with circulations swelling out of control. Of these publications, many overlap one another in content and carry low-quality and even distasteful articles, whose circulation and distribution not only will add greatly to the workload of the departments of posts and telecommunications but will also have a negative impact on the development of our spiritual civilization plus the effect of demoralizing not only adults and youths but also the ranks of the publishers themselves. If no effective corrective measure is taken in this respect, this harmful effect may spread until it grows out of control. Pertinent bylaws must be enacted in order to bring it under control.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee also called on departments of posts and telecommunications across the land to continue their efforts to rectify the ideological guidelines for their professional work and for the correct handling of the relationship between social and departmental interests so that they will be able to place social interests above all else.

At the national telephone conference on posts and telecommunications called by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on 14 March, Minister Yang Taifang conveyed important instructions from the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. He also took this occasion to make clear a plan calling on the

departments of posts and telecommunications across the land to carry out a telecommunication service quality evaluation campaign immediately and to broaden and deepen the activities aimed at reorganizing the ranks of postal and telecommunication workers, dealing blows to crime, and rectifying the work style of various bureaus of posts and telecommunications. Yang Taifang demanded that in the next 2 or 3 years, efforts be made by postal workers to improve their political and professional qualities remarkably and to raise the prestige of the people's department of posts and telecommunications to the highest level in history.

9574/5915

CSO: 4005/701

LEGAL REPORTERS ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN BEIJING

OW130908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 13 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese journalists specialized in legal reporting formed a national association here today in a bid to intensify the efforts to spread legal knowledge in the nation.

According to the Ministry of Justice, there are at least 3,000 such journalists all over the country, most of whom work in some 100 legal newspapers and magazines.

Among them, CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM, a daily published by the Ministry of Justice, is the largest with a circulation of more than 1.7 million.

Speaking at the meeting to announce the founding of the association, Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said that China promulgated 51 laws and a large number of decrees and regulations over the past few years. Thus a socialist legal system imbued with Chinese characteristics has been basically formed.

At the same time, he said, much progress has been achieved in legal reporting. The press has devoted more space and time to it by setting up legal columns and programs.

However, it is still common that things are not done according to the law. He attributed this mainly to people's weak sense of law.

The solution to this problem, he said, is to intensify the efforts to spread legal knowledge among the people.

He urged the press to write more news stories on legal matters and improve their quality.

Apart from continuing reporting the crackdown on criminal and economic offenses, legal journalists should also report more on the country's legislation work and how the laws are carried out in the civil, economic and administrative fields, Chen added.

Zou Yu, minister of justice, said that the association will play an important role in strengthening democracy and the legal system in the country.

The meeting adopted the constitution of the association and elected a 43-member board of directors. Cai Cheng, deputy minister of justice, was elected board president.

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CSO: 4000/314

BRIEFS

BURHAN SHAHIDI ATTENDS OPERA--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 Uygur residents in Beijing watched "Bloody Era," an opera presented in their own language, at its premiere this evening. The play describes how a tyrant ruler of the kingdom of Yarkand on the ancient silk road, in the southwest of what is now the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, provoked a religious war in the 18th century. The performers were all Uygur students of the Central Drama Institute in Beijing, averaging 21 years old. Among the audience was Burhan Bhahidi, 92, also a Uygur and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee. Director Xu Zhongquan, a noted actor in China, taught the Uygur students. He said that during the long period of its own development, the Uygur nationality has formed its unique language, production and lifestyles, and splendid literature and art. "We encourage the students to learn the most excellent parts of Uygur culture and strive to present the sentiments and characteristics of the nation in drama," Xu said. One of the major institutes for training stage artists in China, the Central Drama Institute has attracted many other Chinese ethnic groups. [Escrpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW] /12232

NATIONAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 7 July (XINHUA)--A National Lawyers' Association was founded here today with Zou Yu, minister of justice, as its president. This was announced at the closing session of the First National Congress of Lawyers which began last Saturday. Well-known jurist Zhang Youyu and international court justice Ni Zhengyu are among the 20 advisors to the association. Elected at the closing session of the lawyers' congress, the association's council is made up of 70 professors and experts. A constitution of the association approved at today's session stipulates that the association is a national people's organization which is subjected to the Ministry of Justice for guidance in vocational work. Its main tasks include undertaking professional research and organizing experience exchanges, supporting lawyers in performing legal duties and safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests, and strengthening friendly exchanges with lawyers and lawyers' organizations in foreign countries. Lawyers' associations have already been set up in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, all of which are members of the national association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 7 Jul 86 OW] /12232

INCREASE IN COHABITATION--The number of couples living together without marriage registration or marrying illegally is increasing, CHINA LEGAL NEWS reported. The

paper urged government departments at various levels to put an end to such practices, which it said had caused serious social consequences. A survey in Zaozhuang City, Shandong Province, revealed the number of such couples had increased. The paper said cases of cohabiting and illegal marriages occurred time and again. It blamed the trend partly on the "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 and the side effects of the country's opening to the outside world. [Excerpts] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12232

BOOK ON PARTY BUILDING--Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--"Zhang Yun on Party Building" will be published by the Hongqi Publishing House soon. Comrade Zhang Yun is a veteran revolutionary of our party. Her book was compiled at the suggestion of Comrade Hu Yaobang. Contained in the book are articles dealing with enhancing party spirit, eliminating factionalism, striving for fundamental improvement of party style, as well as some speeches and investigative reports never before published. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1058 GMT 16 July 86 OW] /12624

UNIVERSITY REFORMS RANKS--Shanghai, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Two mathematicians in their mid-30's have become China's youngest advisers to Ph.D. candidates. Zheng Weilan, 34, and Xiao Gang, 35, both trained in France, are professors at the East China Teachers' University in Shanghai. They were designated by their school to advise Ph.D. candidates earlier this month with the approval of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council, China's highest governing body. Observers here view this as one more step taken by China to end the situation in which seniority, rather than academic achievements, has been the primary basis for academic ranks and advisers to graduate students. /Text/ [Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW] 12228

'REPUBLIC OF CHINA' ON SALE--Zhengzhou, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--The first complete history book on the "Republic of China" (1912-49) published on the Chinese mainland in the past three decades is now on sale, XINHUA learned today. "An Outline History of the Republic of China," published by the Henan People's Publishing House, gives an "objective, true to the facts" account of the role played by the patriotic troops of the Kuomintang during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945), as well as the words and deeds of Chaign Kai-shek which benefitted the national salvation war, said Yang Fengge, deputy director of the Publishing House. The book, written by Nanjing University and other historians, "provides an allround analysis of the Republic of China, from its establishment to its downfall, proceeding from an approach of seeking the truth from facts," Yang added. As regards the role played by the United States in the war, it describes U.S. policy in the first few years of the war as being neutral while trying to bring some pressure to bear upon Japan and giving China some support. But the policy changed to one of giving China "all-out" support in the last few years of the war. China's late premier Zhou Enlai suggested on many occasions that a history of the Republic of China be written. But for many years in the past, Yang said, studies in this field were taboo. /Text/ [Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 14 Jul 86 OW] 12228

ZHENG TIANXIANG ON CRIME CRACKDOWN--Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--China has made a "breakthrough" in cracking down on major crimes, especially serious economic offenses, China's chief justice said here today. "The clampdown is just beginning," said Zheng Tianxiang. "Legal workers throughout the country must realize how complicated it is--and long it takes--to fight crime." President

of the Supreme People's Court, Zheng told participants in a national conference on crime that this year has seen the court handling a number of serious cases, including multiple rapes in Shanghai and the sale of state secrets in Beijing. And, he said, between January and May China's courts handled 44.9 percent more cases of economic crime than in the same period in 1985. As China's legal system has become more organized, its laws have become tougher, said Zheng. In the past, he said, people convicted of serious economic offenses tended to be fined rather than imprisoned--"but no more." According to Zheng, courts are increasingly confronted with cases of speculation and tax evasion. And, he said, "people who are guilty of causing serious economic losses to the state by neglecting their duties are being fined and imprisoned." "Strict application of the law maintains the law's dignity," he said. "It reflects the will of the people." /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

LAWYERS TRAINING, RETRAINING PROGRAM--Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA)--China will add 37,000 competent lawyers by 1990 and will retrain today's 13,000, according to an national lawyers conference concluded here today. The training and retraining program was worked out to meet the needs of socialist legal work and more and more dealings with the rest of the world. The conference decided to institute a unified examination for new lawyers starting this year. More lawyers are needed in China as the number of lawsuits is increasing and many departments and organizations have lawyers as their legal advisors. As part of the retraining program, a center has been set up to train senior lawyers in foreign economic, patent and marine laws and regulations. Other lawyers will be retrained in different localities. The 5-day conference was attended by 150 veteran lawyers who reviewed their experience over the past 6 years and mapped out future tasks. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 12 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED--Comrade He Li, member of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and adviser and former vice president of Jilin University, died of illness in Changchun on 5 July 1986 at the age of 74, after all attempts to save him failed. On the morning of 12 July, the provincial and Changchun City party and government leaders, including Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Du Qinglin, Wu Duo, Zhang Fenqi, Guan Mengjue, and Fan Yeben paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade He Li at the funeral room of the first clinic of Bethune Medical College. Also paying their last respects to the remains were Tang Qoqing, chairman of the State Natural Science Foundation Committee; the party and government leaders and noted figures on the educational, scientific and technological, and cultural and educational circles in Changchun City; representatives of teachers, students, and working personnel of Jilin University; and friends, relatives and family members of Comrade He Li, more than 300 persons in all. After the death of Comrade He Li, Comrades Wu Xueqian, Zheng Tianxiang, Song Yiping, Yang Haibo, Peng Peiyun, Wang Qiuyun, Gong Weizhen, Gao Jingde, Li Chuanxin, Qu Bochuna, Chen Jingbo, Zuo Lin, Huang Huanqiu, Xing Fangqun and Xie Younai sent condolence messages to express their profound condolences over the unfortunate death of Comrade He Li and extended their sympathy to the family members of the deceased. [Excerpts] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /12624

GU MU GREETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE--Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--There are usually more elderly people in a flourishing age. Today, members and contributing members of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, whose average age is 80, gathered here to celebrate its 35th founding anniversary. State Councillor Gu Mu extended greetings and spoke at the commemorative meeting. He said: The institute has done considerable work in uniting elderly intellectuals since its founding. Most members of the research institute possess certain specialties, high social prestige, rich working experience, and have made valuable contributions to society. Currently, there are similar research institutes in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. These research institutes boast more than 1,000 members across the nation. The current director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History is Ye Shengtao. Also attending today's commemorative activities were Wu Lianyuan, deputy director of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, Ye Zhishan and Fang Rongxin, deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee, Zhang Wenshou, deputy secretary general of the State Council, Wu Qingtong, director, and Wang Hairong, deputy director of the Advisers Office of the State Council. Wu Kong, deputy director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, presided over today's commemorative meeting. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /12624

WAN LI INSPECTS BUS ROUTE--Tianjin, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, accompanied by Ni Zhifu, Li Ruihuan, and other leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and government, inspected a bus route in the municipality today, praising the project for improving Tianjin's traffic situation. This 34.5 kilometer-long route, a major municipal artery, was opened to traffic on 1 July this year. At a dish-shaped intersection bridge, Wan Li met the designer of the bridge, Hu Xihua, a 29-year-old student of a polytechnic school. Wan Li encouraged him to carry out reforms and to be bold in blazing new trails. [Text] [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /12624

EDUCATIONAL TV CHANNEL--Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--China has bought a transmission device on the number five satellite of the International Telecommunications Earth Satellite Organization to enable it to open an educational TV channel on 1 July. Addressing a news briefing here today, an official of the State Education Commission said an educational program schedule had been drawn up, and about 140 ground stations for receiving and relaying them had been built in cities around the country. He said there would be a trial period from 1 July to the end of September. The channel would be officially launched on 1 October. Satellite TV would enable China to promote education all over the country. The channel's major roles would be to help train primary and secondary school teachers, develop adult and vocational education and to broadcast courses to update the knowledge of technical workers. The State Education Commission is planning to open a second educational satellite TV channel by 1990. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 23 Jun 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4000/309

HUNAN STRENGTHENS CYL DURING PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has made strengthening the rural CYL organizations an important part of rural party consolidation work. The CYL organizations at the district and township levels in the entire province are being strengthened in the course of rural party consolidation.

In 1982, the provincial party committee consolidated all the rural primary CYL organizations. However, by the end of the last year, when rural party consolidation began, a considerable number of rural CYL branches in the province were found to be ineffective again and even in a state of paralysis. The proportion of CYL members among rural youth had gone down. There were more party members than CYL members, an abnormal phenomenon. Because of this, the provincial party committee issued two documents in October last year during the preparatory stage of rural party consolidation, setting goals for strengthening the rural CYL organizations. Before province-wide rural party consolidation was set in motion, the provincial party committee formally circulated a report from the provincial CYL committee on concrete steps to strengthen the CYL organizations in conjunction with rural party consolidation. Documents were also issued by prefectural (autonomous prefectural), municipal and county party committees or guiding organs for party consolidation. All party committees at and above the county level in the province designated one comrade each to be responsible specifically for CYL-building.

The provincial party committee called on the localities to form new CYL branches by holding democratic elections among CYL members and give priority to selecting new CYL branch secretaries, while consolidating party organizations at the village level. At the same time, the establishment of CYL branches was to be readjusted according to changes in the rural economic structure and the distribution of CYL members and young people, and permission was given to set up a general CYL branch in each administrative village where there is a party branch, and a CYL branch in all other villages. Accordingly, 282 CYL branches in 20 townships (towns), the first group selected for experiment, in various prefectures (autonomous prefectures) and cities have formed new leading bodies through democratic elections among CYL members, and more than 40 new CYL branches have been established. The 90 once-paralyzed CYL branches have become vigorous again. While conducting experimental party consolidation work, the Dazhang Township, in Liling City, held new elections for all the township's

25 CYL branches, and party or CYL members who enjoy prestige among CYL members and young people were elected CYL branch secretaries. As a result, the state of the CYL branches has changed dramatically. At the same time, the provincial party committee called on party committees at all levels to help CYL organizations implement in an all-round way the new policy put forward by the CYL Central Committee for recruiting new CYL members, recruit new CYL members in an active and well-planned way and open the CYL's doors to all advanced young people in the countryside.

In view of the practical problems in building rural primary CYL organizations, the provincial party committee also did two things for the rural CYL organizations. First, it selected the full-time cadres for the district and township CYL organizations. To deal with the facts that the rural primary CYL organizations did not have enough cadres, that full-time CYL cadres could not work full-time for the CYL, that more were transferred than replaced, that CYL cadres were in short supply, and that some CYL cadres were released from work for studies but still holding their positions, the provincial party committee made three decisions: When a CYL cadre is released from work to study elsewhere, he will not return to his former post upon graduation, as he is no longer on the staff of the former CYL committee, and the position he has vacated should be filled by someone else promptly; when townships (towns) select cadres, they should make sure that enough cadres are selected for the CYL organizations; and enough full-time cadres must be selected for the CYL during party consolidation at the district and township levels. In accordance with the provincial party committee's instruction, party committees at various levels have paid serious attention to assigning CYL cadres while consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels. As of the end of April, positions of full-time CYL cadres at the district and township (town) levels in the province were more than 95 percent filled.

Second, the provincial party committee helped the CYL branches in expanding their areas of activities and fund-raising bases.

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HEBEI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK240023 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 21st Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded on 12 July.

In discussing the work of popularizing legal knowledge at the meeting, the participating members held that, since the provincial conference held in 1985 on the propaganda work of legal systems, the provincial People's Government has more firmly grasped the work of popularizing legal knowledge and has adopted more effective measures for the work. However, some localities throughout the province have not achieved even development in this work, while many have left it untouched. In popularizing legal knowledge, rural areas should make further efforts to engage in pilot work and to sum up the experience gained in this regard.

At the meeting, the participating members also discussed the issues concerning agricultural production.

The meeting on 12 July approved the provincial provisions on management over financial affairs at the town-town level and the personnel changes in which (Mao Zhijun) was appointed secretary general of the provincial People's Government.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, Sun Guozhi, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered important speeches on the issues concerning agricultural production and the work of popularizing legal knowledge, and concerning the implementation of the environmental protection law and the food sanitation law and the two related regulations.

Wu Qingcheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on 12 July.

Attending the meeting on 12 July were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Yue Zengtai, Guo Zhi, Zhang Zhengchuan, Pan Chengxiao, Zhang Kerang, Wang Yu, Du Benjie, and Wang Youhui.

Attending the meeting on 12 July as observers were Song Shuhua, vice governor of the province; Wang Yugong, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Liu Chongxin), deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons from the related departments of the provincial People's Government and the departments under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

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CSO: 4005/878

TAIYUAN ENDEAVORS TO RECTIFY WORK STYLE OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Wang Ling [3769 3781] and Mao Lei [3029 4320]: "Taiyuan Municipal Party Committee Moves To Rectify the Party's Work Style in a Meticulous Manner"]

[Text] In the course of guiding the second group of party members through the second phase of party consolidation, the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee of Shanxi Province has kept in close touch with grassroots units, carried out investigations and studies and provided guidance for the streamlining of party organizations with specific objectives in mind.

As a result of investigations, the committee has come to realize that the overwhelming majority of units and party members have spared no effort to prepare for the day of cross-examination which was marked by tight control and conscientious evaluations and that they have also proceeded with the investigation of cases, particularly those involving leading cadres, in a dauntless and stern manner. As the investigations were underway, the committee also found the municipal hardware wholesale company and other units streamlining party organizations perfunctorily, failing to come to grips with crucial problems during the period of cross-examination, investigating and dealing with every case ineffectively, and moving around at a snail's pace. Due to this fact, the committee has subjected them to severe criticism.

Taiyuan Municipality began the second phase of party consolidation for the second group of party members last October, which involved more than 36,000 party members from nearly 2,000 units, mainly factories, mining enterprises, rural township organizations and enterprises, and urban neighborhood party committees. Always emphasizing the rectification of the party's work style as the key to the streamlining of party organizations, the municipal party committee has displayed a pragmatic and relentless spirit with which to deal with each specific individual accused of practicing unhealthy work styles and violating laws and discipline before proceeding with one serious investigation after another.

After concluding an investigation of 15 units in which their party organizations should be revamped, the Taiyuan municipal party committee purposefully outlined requirements for the next phase of party consolidation, calling on various units to step up the building of their leading bodies and leading cadres to act as models. It also required them to address those problems strongly voiced by the masses, problems which may result in seriously jeopardizing the image of the party.

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPROVED BY STREAMLINING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 86 p 4

[Article by Liu Yaowen [0491 5069 2429]: "Yanbei Prefectural Party Committee Rectifies the Party's Work Style by Means of Streamlining Party Organizations"]

[Text] The conscientious efforts made by the Yanbei prefectural CPC committee of Shanxi Province in the course of guiding various units to check and close loopholes uncovered during the streamlining of party organizations have achieved better results because they endeavor to rectify the unhealthy tendencies in coordination with the work of improving regulations and rules.

Since the streamlining of party organizations began, Yanbei prefectures and counties have succeeded in bringing under control many unhealthy tendencies and have completed an investigation of many important cases. In the course of rectifying the unhealthy tendencies, the committee also conducted an analysis of problems uncovered during the rectification of the party's work style, tracing the important cause of the party's unhealthy work style to a lack of perfect regulations and rules and of the strong party spirit displayed by party members and leading cadres. In the course of enlivening the economy and carrying out the open-door policy and reforms in urban and rural areas, it must also be noted that after those old regulations and rules were thoroughly destroyed, no timely measures were taken to replace them with more perfect regulations and rules, thus providing people with opportunities for speculation. The prefectural party committee maintained that in the course of streamlining party organizations, in addition to strengthening education, rectifying the unhealthy tendencies, and investigating cases as significant steps in bringing about fundamental improvements in the party's work style, successful efforts must be made to establish and improve various regulations and rules. For this reason, during the late stage of party consolidation, regarding the work of establishing and improving various regulations and rules as the key to the streamlining of party organizations, the Yanbei prefectural party committee has made extensive efforts to establish and improve the following three categories of regulations and rules:

- A responsibility system designed to rectify the party's work style has been established and widely adopted by the 13 counties throughout the prefecture in order to stimulate "the personal interests of all party committee secretaries, county magistrates, political work cadres, secretaries of commissions for inspection of discipline, members of five leading bodies, and leading comrades at all levels in this activity." Similar systems have also been adopted by

various units directly under the jurisdiction of the prefecture, factories, and enterprises. Under such systems, the state of the party's work style practiced by each department or unit, both good and bad, will be regarded as an important factor in the evaluation of the performance of leading cadres.

- A personnel appointment and transfer system has been established and perfected. For example, a system of supervision by party committees, inspection by organizational work departments, and appointment and recording by personnel departments has been adopted and put into effect in an effort to prevent people from practicing favoritism by the time a "cabinet" is being formed.

- A financial management system has been adopted and perfected. Among the economic cases under investigation, some fall into the category of flagrant violations of laws and discipline and others involve people accused of profiteering on a chaotic financial system. In light of this situation, various units have come with improved financial management, wage and bonus controls and financial accounting systems. Many units have set up accounting sections and equipped them with professional accountants.

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CSO: 4005/701

TIANJIN MAYO SPEAKS ON LITERARY, ART CREATIONS

SK140726 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held a forum on literary and artistic creations at the cadres' club on 28 June. Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, delivered a long and important speech entitled "Work as one and inspire enthusiasm to further enliven Tianjin's literary and artistic undertakings" in line with the current situation in the development of the work in the literary and artistic fields and the problems in this regard. More than 400 people attended the forum. They were Wu Zhen, Nie Bichu, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Zhang Lichang, Hao Tianyi, Bai Hua, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Lu Xuezheng, Li Changxing, Mao Changwu, Xiao Yuan, Zheng Wantong, Huang Yanzhi, and representatives from literary and art circles. Zhang Junqiu, a famous artist in performing Beijing opera, was invited to attend the forum.

Li Ruihuan said at the forum: We must provide the people with more, richer spiritual food along with the ceaseless improvement of the people's material life. We often said "grain shortage will lead to social disorder," didn't we? I think these words also contained certain truths regarding spiritual civilization. Spiritual food shortage will be able to create more ideological problems and various backward ideologies. In a certain sense, our sense of urgency for developing cultural undertakings and enlivening literature and art hinges on the sense of urgency for reform. Tianjin is a place with rich resources and potential for developing literary and artistic creations.

With regard to reform, Li Ruihuan emphatically pointed out: From now on, all departments and units in charge of the literary and artistic work should place reform above everything else. Literary and artistic fronts should make definite plans, adopt conscious measures, effectively enhance leadership, and organize groups especially in charge of the work in order to build themselves into one of the fronts carrying out reform most vividly.

Li Ruihuan concluded: Our literary and artistic fronts should strengthen unity in order to have good literary and artistic creations and to enjoy prestige among the country. Unity is a great, decisive matter. Thus, we

should stress unity, inspire enthusiasm, carry out reform, and keep forging ahead. Our municipality will hold a conference of outstanding workers from literary and art circles before the end of next year in order to encourage the vast number of literary and art workers to make more achievements and win honor.

Li Ruihuan's speech was warmly received by the participants.

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CSO: 4005/847

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 26 JULY

SK270225 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 26 July. The meeting approved the decision made by the Standing Committee on making and issuing inspection cards for the deputies to the provincial People's Congress and the namelist of personnel changes.

Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending today's meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress, including Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, and Zhang Ruoxian.

Attending as nonvoting delegates were Jing Bowen, vice governor of the province; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

At the meeting, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech, in which he stated: The meeting held earnest discussions on the draft provincial regulations on the management of individual-run industrial and commercial units and on publication, and put forward many and favorable opinions concerning these regulations. In order for the regulations to be more accurate and in line with the suggestion raised by the members at the meeting, tentative approval of these regulations at the meeting will be further revised or improved. Then, they will be submitted to the next session for approval.

Referring to the decision of making and issuing inspection cards for the deputies, Comrade Li Jianbai stated in his speech: This is an important measure for carrying out inspection activities frequently. He urged the People's Congress Standing Committees and the people's governments at all levels to support the measure and to make concerted efforts in implementing the measure in order to bring into better play the role of the people's deputies.

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CSO: 4005/601

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING IN QIQIHAR

SK190114 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] From 5 to 6 June, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held an on-the-spot administrative meeting in Qiqihar City. The meeting pointed out that, over the past years, the Qiqihar City CPC Committee had done a great deal of work in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations by proceeding from realities in the city and upholding the principle of conducting reforms and of enforcing the policy of opening to the outside in order to enliven the domestic economy. The city's industrial and agricultural production has achieved steady development and the city party committee has scored marked achievements in straightening our party style, enhancing ideological and political work, and in conducting the activities of "five stress," "four beauty," and "three ardent loves." All of these achievements can be attributed to the arduous struggle waged by the city party committee, cadres at all levels, and the people along with the earnest implementation of the party's principles and policies.

The administrative meeting agreed with the strategic guideline adopted by the city party committee for economic and social development with regard to upholding the drive to conduct reforms, independently enforcing the policy opening to the outside in order to enliven its own economy, conducting both southward and northward development, introducing outside advanced technology and setting up economic associations among the city enterprises, and achieving unified and harmonious development in both urban and rural areas in order to gradually build Qiqihar into a new modern economic zone full of establishments opening to the outside and of economic networks.

The provincial CPC Committee also agreed with the major measures adopted by the city party committee in developing the rural economy by stabilizing the foundation of grain production and emphatically grasping the two main tasks of developing animal husbandry and township- and town-run enterprises.

The administrative meeting pointed out that a good job should be done in grasping the following three tasks in developing local industries:

1) Efforts should be made to unswervingly enforce or improve the system of having plant managers in charge. 2) Attention should be paid to improving enterprises' methods of distribution. 3) The city should take advantage of its proximity to Daqing City by actively establishing lateral economic associations with the enterprises in Daqing and by relying on Daqing to develop local industries.

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CSO: 4005/601

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ADDRESSES MODEL MEMBER RALLY

SK150920 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Sun Weiben at the Heilongjiang provincial commendation rally of model party branches and members: "Bring Into Full Play the Role of Party Branches and Members in the New Historical Period"]

[Excerpts] Comrades, at the rally, the provincial CPC Committee awarded certificates to the 66 outstanding Communist Party members and citations to the 20 advanced party branches to commend their marked achievements scored in building socialism and conducting reforms. There are still many party organizations throughout the province which should pay attention to awarding or commending their outstanding party branches and members who have scored marked achievements in work. This represents the highest glory given to them by the party and the people. Holding such a commendation rally to mark the 65th anniversary of the CPC's founding and to foster a number of examples throughout the province to enable party branches and members to know how to do in the new historical period has a very important and practical significance and exerts far-reaching influence on upgrading the quality of party members, enhancing party spirit, correcting party style, strictly enforcing the party's discipline, promoting the drive to conduct reforms, and accelerating the pace of developing the socialist cause. The provincial CPC Committee is very grateful to the advanced branches and the outstanding party members attending the present rally, as well as to the outstanding party members and the advanced party branches on various fronts and in various localities throughout the province for their outstanding achievements. We also extend festive greetings to Communist Party members throughout the province.

By seizing the opportunity entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee, I would like to make the following remarks:

1. The New Situation Prevailing in the Cause Undertaken by Our Party in Leading the People To Build Socialism and To Conduct Reforms

Our party has traversed a glorious 65-year course of struggle. For over a half a century the party has accomplished the following three deeds by leading the people of various nationalities throughout the country: First, efforts have been made to thoroughly overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, bureaucracy, and feudalism; to enable the Chinese

people to rise to their feet; and to realize the independence of the country. Second, efforts have been made to fulfill the drive to conduct socialist reforms in private ownership of productive means and to eliminate the system of exploitation. Third, efforts have been made to develop productive forces, to enable the 1 billion people to dress warmly and eat their fill, and to lead the people throughout the country to wage a struggle against poverty. In this regard, the CPC Central Committee has put forward the following three targets for development: First, to quadruple the 1980 total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and to reach the "well-off" standard in the people's livelihood. Second, to enable China to reach the standard of the middle-developed countries of the world by the centennial of the CPC's founding. Third, to reach the economic standard of the developed countries of the world by the centennial of the PRC's founding and to build China into an advanced, prosperous, wealthy, and modern socialist country. We are firmly convinced that the CPC, which has led the people throughout the country to realize China's independence and to eliminate the system of exploitation, will also certainly be able to lead the people to fulfill the great historic task of eliminating poverty.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party organizations throughout the province have undergone the practice and test of socialist construction and reform, the replacement of old cadres with new ones, party rectification, and the grasping of party style, and have witnessed remarkable changes in the ideology and workstyle as well as in the situation of the organizations. In provincial-level party rectification, we have further eliminated the leftist influence and corrected professional guidelines. Many units have resisted unhealthy trends on their own initiative. We have also made prominent achievements in party rectification at the prefectural, city, and county levels. In township-level party rectification, we have fulfilled the various requirements of the CPC Central Committee in a comparatively good manner. The several unhealthy trends pointed out in the relevant documents of the central authorities concerning improvements in party style have been basically checked. Gratifying achievements have also been made in checking the unhealthy trends of serious bureaucratism, and the practice of abusing one's power to seek personal gains, as well as some malpractices in the work of cadres. Most of the major and appalling cases which the people have complained about greatly have been investigated and handled. All in all, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province and the broad masses of party members have maintained political unity with the CPC Central Committee on their own initiative, adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and played an important role in the construction and reform undertakings. All these have fully shown that the main trend of the party organizations at all levels throughout the province and the party members are good. It is absolutely possible for them to depend on their own sound factors to overcome the passive corrosive factors. However, we should also sober-mindedly note that there are still many undesirable problems in our party's ideology, style of work, and organizations. Some party organizations are listless in leadership and lack fighting strength. Party organizations at all levels

should pay attention to these problems. All problems will be solved as long as we are clear-headed, persist in managing the party through the efforts of party members, and persist in running the party strictly and grasping party style resolutely.

Realizing the CPC Central Committee's three-step target of development for the future; developing production forces, carrying out the "second revolution," and attending to reform; and strengthening the building of the party and improving the party's leadership are a three-in-one task in the new historic period. The building of the party is a fundamental guarantee for developing production forces and carrying out reform. Therefore, we must consider the building of the party as an important task of our party's work, and fully exercise the party's great historical role during the new period.

2. Vanguard and Exemplary Role of Party Members in the New Period

In light of the new historic tasks facing our party, the 12th Party Congress set forth definite demands on the role of party members during the new period, and specifically stipulated eight duties for party members. With different experiences and positions, the 66 outstanding party members commended by this rally have answered the question with their thinking and behavior on how to become a qualified party member in the new historical period.

First, we should foster firm communist ideals, and consciously adhere to the four fundamental principles. Communist ideals are the spiritual pillar of party members, and the four fundamental principles are the necessary and basic stand of party members. Through the deeds of the commended outstanding party members, we can see the fact that these party members could create outstanding achievements in their work because they adhered to the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods and firmly believed in communism and the party leadership. As a professor of the Harbin Engineering University, and a noted optical specialist of our country, Comrade Ma Zuguang has made important contributions to the research in the fields of optics, laser, and spectrum, which have reached the world advanced level. He has frequently gone abroad to conduct research and give lectures and has been able to make an analysis of the capitalist world from a Marxist viewpoint. Instead of being misled by the developed economy and advanced technologies of capitalist countries, he has been greatly inspired by them and become more enthusiastic in devoting himself to the socialist motherland. He said: "I will try my best to burn myself, because the value of a party member is to burn himself for the communist cause." He has done what he had said. When studying and working in the Federal Republic of Germany, he always set strict demands on himself with the standards for party members. Educating party members with communist ideals is a long-term task. Before China catches up with the capitalist countries in the fields of economy, technology, and per-capita consumption levels, such questions concerning whether or not communism is accurate and whether or not socialism is feasible will exist in some people's mind. Meanwhile, the principle of commodity exchange will

invade the political life of the party and the state, and will affect the ideas of party members. Therefore, fostering a firm belief in communism, adhering to socialist orientation, and constantly enhancing the ability to resist the influence of the ideas of the capitalist class and the exploiting class are a basic requirement for party members in playing their vanguard and exemplary role in the new historical period.

Second, we should carry forward the pioneering spirit, and actively plunge into the reform. The on-going reform is, in fact, a still more extensive and profound revolution, as well as a basic way out to build a modern and socialist country characterized by a high degree of democracy and development. This reform has opened up an ample scope for the abilities of party members, and has also set still higher demands on party members. The vanguard and exemplary role of party members in the new historical period should first be represented at the reform. In this aspect, an outstanding party member Ma Bo has set an example for us. In 1983, at the age of 30, he assumed the post of chief of the Yongan coking plant in Jidong County. He is 33 years old now. After taking the post, he has enabled the plant to make three big steps over the past 3 years by upholding the principle of conducting reforms, boldly marching forward despite difficulties and accusations, and continuously deepening the drive to conduct reforms. The yearly average increase of output value has reached more than 12 percent. The 1985 profit surpassed that of 1982 by 12 times. Guan Tailing, chief of the Hengdaohezi brewery, assumed the post of plant chief in 1980. After taking the post, he has not only been keen to make progress and lead the masses to conduct reforms, but he has also adopted all ways and means to mobilize the masses and to bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses in order jointly engage in reforms. He has also adopted effective measures to straighten out party style and to ensure the drive to conduct reforms. Thus, the outdated plant which is backward in equipment and management and has a unitary product has begun to display the vigor of youth and made the new situation prevail. The Communist Party members should learn from Comrades Ma Bo and Guan Tailing and harbor the strong sense of responsibility and mission in the drive to conduct reforms. Efforts should be made to earnestly eliminate the outdated ideas and conservative thinking, to observe or support the drive to conduct reforms, and to boldly smash the various obstacles in order to push forward the drive to conduct reforms step by step. By no means should we be afraid of others' comments, criticism, satire, and attack. We should make continuous efforts to carry out the reforms through to the end, which are simply favorable for building socialism reflecting the Chinese characteristics, making the country prosperous and developed, and making the people wealthy and happy.

Third, efforts should be made to serve the people wholeheartedly and to do a good job in conducting one's own work in a down-to-earth manner. The position of the party in power has set forth a higher demand for party members in establishing ties with the masses and serving the people. The principle of serving the people wholeheartedly is a fundamental purpose of our party and is the loftiest behavior of the party members in upholding party spirit. Outstanding party members Comrades Li Taiyong and Ma Xiru

are the teachers who have regarded their own work as "the most sacred cause under the sun" and have consistently devoted themselves to the educational undertakings for the people over the past decades by working carefully and industriously. Comrade Gao Cuifang, deputy director of the gynaecology and obstetrics department of the general hospital under the Shuangyashan mining bureau, has engaged in medical work in the mining area for 35 years. She has constantly improved her skill and performed about 10,000 surgical operations in which she saved the lives of more than 1,500 patients. She has won trust, love, and esteem from the masses because she has never encountered with medical disputes. Xu Zhenzhong, secretary of the party branch of the Jixian village in Huachuan County, has led the masses to eliminate the illiteracy and to wage a struggle against the poverty by displaying the high spirit of Communist Party members and the selfless spirit and has brought about a change to the "backward" village. The per capita income of the village increased from 43 yuan in 1981 to 450 yuan in 1985. Liu Ruozhao, general engineer of the Harbin bristle factory, has made contributions to manufacturing three new products and brought about a change in the backward situation of the factory. During the new historical period, the Communist Party members should play their vanguard and exemplary role in both production and construction, learn from these advanced comrades' ideas of serving the people wholeheartedly, consciously overcome individualism, resolutely combat the corrosive thinking of "being motivated solely by money," and absolutely refrain from seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and adopting various ways and means.

Fourth, we should set an example in observing party discipline and state policies and decrees. The outstanding party members commended at this rally have not only made great contributions to their work, but have also set examples in observing discipline and laws. Comrade Dong Fuchun, director of the Honggang public security subbureau of Daqing City, has, over the past 20 years or so, been strict with himself, always been law-abiding, and handled affairs impartially. Meanwhile, he has never accepted any gifts and banquets, and has never opened any "back-door" for his relatives and friends. We should learn from these outstanding party members, conscientiously observe party discipline, adhere to the party's organizational principle, struggle against various kinds of acts in defiance of the organization and discipline, safeguard party unity and unification, and enhance the fighting capacity of the party, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the various tasks for the party in the new historical period.

Fifth, we should intensify the training with party spirit and should strive to renovate our own subjective world in the course of renovating the objective world. Comrade Cai Chaoxu, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Mudanjiang Ceramic Plant, has, for many years, always set demands on himself with the standards for party members, has always kept his natural character of being upright and honest, and has never sought personal favors. In riding on a bus, readjusting wages, and distributing houses, he has yielded his interests to others again and again, and therefore his seven-member family now still lives in a house with a floor

space of less than 30 square meters. Having retired for 20 years, Comrade Zhou Yingxue, a 76-year-old staff member of the provincial radio and television department, has always been strict with herself in line with the standards for party members, still persisted in her work, and collected and sorted out a vast amount of historical data for the provincial television station without receiving any extra pay. Her contributions can be seen in the special program "On Today's Calendar" of the provincial television station. Revolutionaries of the older generation have said that it is not difficult for a person to do some good things, but it is difficult to persist in doing good things throughout his life and not to do any things which let the party and the state down. The fact that Comrades Cai Chaoxu and Zhou Yingxue have been able to give top priority to the interests of the party and the people has resulted from their persistent efforts to train themselves with party spirit and to conduct self-renovation. To be a qualified party member in the new historical period, we should constantly intensify the training with party spirit in practice, and comprehensively improve our ideological, political, and professional competence.

3. The Role of Fighting Force of Party Branches in the New Period

How to exploit the fighting force of party branches in line with the party Constitution and demands under the new historical condition of reform and opening to the outside world is a major issue facing the 100,000 party branches in the province.

First, we should build up a powerful, effective, and vigorous leading body, which is a decisive factor for the competence of party branches. The party branch of the Daqing No 2012 (former No 1205) well drilling team has been headed by Wang Jinxi, an iron man. Since the founding of this team 33 years ago, the party branch of this team has changed its secretaries on 15 occasions, and each secretary has persistently taken the iron man Wang Jinxi as an example, has set strict demands on himself, and has set an example for the masses. In early 1985, right after it assumed the office, the new leading body of the party branch formulated five measures to strengthen the building of the party branch, thus ensuring that all members of the leading body have been able to take the lead in rectifying party style. The examples set by cadres and the consistency in cadres' words and deeds have helped the whole team become a strong fighting collective which pledges to work together for a splendid future. The party branch of this well drilling team has been able to preserve its vigorous fighting force for scores of years because it has paid special attention to building the party branch itself.

Second, the party branches should focus their work on fulfilling the task of building the two civilizations. The building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations is a fundamental task of our party and country in the new period. Fundamentally speaking, the role of the party branches is to guarantee the fulfillment of this task. Over the past few years, the party branch of Wuyi Village in Xingfu Township of Huanan County has conscientiously implemented the party's policies on making the people prosperous, proceeded from the reality in the course of

implementing the contract systems in families and collectives, readjusted the production setups, extensively applied science and technology, and actively carried out the work of supporting the poor and helping the difficult areas on the one hand, while grasping the building of civilized villages, enriching the cultural lives of peasants, and strengthening ideological and political work on the other. At present, this village has scored good achievements in building the two civilizations. In 1985, the total revenue of this village showed a 5-fold increase over 1978. The fixed assets of the collective economic enterprises were valued at more than 2 million yuan, of which 1.36 million yuan worth of fixed assets have been newly added in the last 3 years. The average per-capita income was 1,300 yuan, 10 times that of 1978. The average per-capita income of 38 out of the village's 50 poverty-stricken households exceeded 1,000 yuan. The average income of the remaining 12 households also reached 600 yuan respectively, thus becoming the province's well-known material civilization pacesetters and spiritual civilization advanced units. Party branches should pay attention to dividing the work between the party and the government. First of all, they should manage the party's work well, do a good job in ideological and political work as well as in the work of the masses, and realistically check the erroneous tendencies of failing to separate party work from government work, replacing the government's administration with that of the party, failing to manage the party's work through the efforts of the party members, and grasping production at the expense of ideological and political work.

Third, party branches should persist in strengthening education for party members and continue to improve the quality of party members. Party branches are composed of party members, and their fighting strength depends on the quality of party members and is collected from the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. Therefore, one of the regular tasks of party branches while making self-improvements is to persist in conducting education for party members. Over the past few years, against the erroneous ideas of some party members--the ideas of giving consideration to "personal objectives" at the expense of the "grand ones," thinking little about the people but much about the personal interests, "seizing every chance to gain advantage is better than serving the people wholeheartedly," and considering party members as ordinary people, the party branch of the branch tractor plant under the Harbin forestry machinery plant has carried out well-organized regular party organizational activities and a campaign to "emulate martyrs, to compare one's deeds with martyrs", and to examine one's party style," and to "vie to win honor for the party, to take the lead in three fields of work and to guarantee successes in three fields," and has conducted day-to-day education on the one hand, while organizing party members to study the comparatively systemic theoretical knowledge on the other. All the party members in the entire party branch have played a vanguard and exemplary role, and this party branch has fully displayed the role as a fighting bastion. Remarkable achievements have been made in various fields of work in the branch tractor plant. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province and all party branches should study the experiences of the advanced party branches, and do more solid and meticulous work in grasping the education for party members.

Fourth, party branches should have a perfect system of democratic life. This is the source of party branches' combat effectiveness. Advanced party branches should have such common characteristics as persistently carrying out regular organizational activities, party members making criticism and self-criticism, and handling the problems within the party in line with the principle of democratic centralism. Members of the general party branch of the Shenglang forest farm of the Taoshan Forestry Bureau constantly persisted in "four ordinaries" and "three no differences," that is, they, as ordinary party members, attended all activities of the party branches and the party groups to where they belonged, delivered reports on ideological work to party branches and party groups, implemented the resolutions of party branches and party groups, and offered constructive opinions. No matter what posts they held, party members were engaged in regular organizational activities. Whether they were busy or not made no difference. They persisted in a system of asking for leave. This general party branch has vividly carried out the inner-party activities thanks to the fact that its members initially attended dual organizational activities. However, we should notice the current situation in which quite a large number of party branches neither perfect nor enrich the inner-party activities, fail to make criticism and self-criticism, and make their systems become a mere formality. We hope that after this commendation rally, we will immediately change this situation, spread the experiences of advanced party branches, perfect systems, enrich the content of the inner-party activities, enhance our ideological understanding, and strive to enliven the activities of party branches.

Fifth, party branches should strengthen discipline inspection work and maintain party purity ideologically, practically and organizationally. Under the current circumstances, strengthening the discipline inspection work of the party is a work of special essence and importance. All advanced party branches should regard discipline inspection work as important routine work and attend to it. Through conscientiously conducting discipline inspection work, we will be able to promptly discover various unhealthy tendencies within the party, and then to strengthen education and instruction in the light of these unhealthy tendencies. Simultaneously, we will be able to timely find out positive factors and to vigorously commend the advanced and support and carry forward healthy practices. The party branch of the Longjiang County experimental primary school formulated strict regulations and rules for eliminating the unhealthy practices cropping up in education. School leaders implemented these regulations and rules and conducted regular inspections. The 30 party members of this school were praised by the masses because they have never accepted gifts from the parents and never violated the rules for enrolling students, and none of them lavishly held wedding ceremonies for their children. The grassroots party organizations should regard the discipline inspection work as an important content of the organizational activities and conscientiously carry out these activities. By doing so party members strictly enforce the party discipline, play an effective role in safeguarding the healthy organism of the party, and maintain the purity of communism.

Comrades, 1986 is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as the 65th birthday of the party. A central task ahead of the people throughout the province at present is to go all out and fight with one heart and one mind to successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The provincial CPC Committee urged the party members throughout the province to conscientiously emulate the advanced ideologies and deeds of the excellent party members introduced at this rally to comprehensively upgrade their ideological, political, cultural, and professional levels, to enthusiastically participate in reform, to consciously straighten out party style, to strive to create first-class achievements in their work, and to lead the masses in making progress. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should emulate and publicize the experiences of the advanced party branches commended at this rally, inherit and carry forward the fine tradition that the party should manage party affairs, strive to implement the measures for strengthening party building, persistently pursue party goals, strictly administer the party, upgrade the party's leadership to a new level, and make new contributions to successfully realizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and building Heilongjiang into a rich, prosperous province, striving to adapt themselves to the new demands of the new situation by making contributions to the successful realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the building of Heilongjiang into a rich, prosperous province.

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FORUM ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK IN GANSU HELD

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1

[Article by Zong Min [1350 2402]: "Leading Cadres Must Set Example in Correcting Unhealthy Tendencies; Organs Directly Subordinate to Province Exchange Experiences in Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 May, a forum to exchange experiences in party rectification work in organs under provincial jurisdiction was convened by the leading group on party rectification in organs directly subordinate to the province in the auditorium of the Ningwozhuang Hotel.

Representatives from the propaganda and education department, the agricultural bank, and Lanzhou University addressed the forum. Written speeches were presented by the provincial personnel bureau, the provincial bureau of civil affairs, the Provincial Agricultural Land Reclamation General Company, and the provincial earthquake bureau, all of which explained their experiences in party rectification and in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

Liu Bing [0491 0393], Jia Zhihie [6328 1807 2638], Xiao Jianguang [5135 0494 0342], and other leadership comrades attended the forum, which was presided over by Wang Zhan Chang [3769 0594 2490], secretary of the provincial discipline commission.

In his speech to the forum, Liu Bing said that there were at least several experiences worth studying in correcting the party workstyle in advanced units. The first is whether or not the leadership views the work as important and takes the lead personally. Leadership cadres must examine and correct themselves. They must also personally work to rectify their own organizations and subordinate units. The second concerns cases emerging in rectification work involving cadres. This requires the courage to adhere to principle, bang heads, and really go after problems. The third relates to dealing with major cases as a way of making breaches in the battle, which requires the skilled use of measures and methods. The fourth concerns cadres taking personal responsibility for cases. The fifth requires cadres to set examples, discipline themselves, and stick to principle. The sixth concerns adherence to the principle of seeking truth from facts, working seriously and painstakingly when investigating, and determining the nature of and dealing with cases. Sloppiness must be avoided. The seventh refers to the integration of the handling of major cases with education on party character.

He also said that overall, work over the recent period has developed normally and received good results, but there are some problems. The main one is that leadership cadres of quite a few units still do not have a clear understanding of party rectification and the work to correct unhealthy tendencies. As a result they are not forceful in their work. In some units major incidents are minimized while smaller incidents are ignored. The leadership tries to exonerate the guilty in their own units or departments or simply stand by idly. In some units major incidents are minimized while smaller incidents are ignored. The leadership tries to exonerate the guilty in their own units or departments or simply stand by idly. In some units lack of organization and discipline has reached serious proportions. If these problems are not dealt with seriously and corrected, it will have an adverse effect on the healthy development of party rectification work.

When discussing work for the next period, Liu Bing pointed out that the following items must be stressed: 1. Seriously studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and further clarifying the importance of party rectification work. 2. Stressing party workstyle problems typical of each industry and gradually rectifying them in a planned fashion, strictly and seriously correcting unhealthy tendencies characteristic of each industry. 3. Continuing to investigate and verify the facts of and conclude major cases. We must adhere to the principle of "both fast and accurate," making sure of the facts and evidence in all cases and accurately determining the nature of and handling each case appropriately. 4. Constantly striving to improve the understanding of the vast ranks of party members of the concepts of party character, organization, and discipline, improving workstyle, and enhancing and maintaining a healthy political life within the party.

Finally, Liu Bing added that correcting the party workstyle and correcting unhealthy tendencies are of great significance in implementing a basic turn for the better in the party's workstyle and social atmosphere. We must work in accordance with the Central Committee's principle of seriously and conscientiously dealing with the problem for the next 2 years, and energetically take the initiative while doing careful, solid work at the same time to enable administrative organs under the jurisdiction of the province to the lead in the work to correct the party workstyle and unhealthy tendencies and set an example for the entire province.

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SEVERAL PROBLEMS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

Chengdu MAO ZEDONG SIXIANG YANJIU [STUDIES IN MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT] in Chinese No 2, 25 May 86 pp 71-75

[Article by Lin Jiangong [2651 1696 0361] and Zhu Shigao [2612 1102 7559], of PLA National Defense University: "Several Problems in Modernizing China's National Defense"]

[Text] In the early days after the founding of the People's Republic, Mao Zedong set the strategic task of "modernizing China's national defense." Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's strategic thinking, encouraging progress has been made in modernizing China's national defense over the past decades. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with Deng Xiaoping in charge of the military commission, Mao Zedong's military thinking has been upheld and developed; the strategic decisions have been made on building up the armed forces in the light of the new conditions; the whole army has been called on to "build the army into a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary force"; the emphasis of work has been shifted; and China's national defense modernization has been brought into a new period of development.

The modernization of national defense is a great and arduous undertaking. With the developments in science and technology and war theories and changes in battlefield environment and conditions, modern national defense becomes increasingly wide-ranging, more complex, and modernization depends more and more on society as a whole. In an exploratory spirit, we would like to present our views on several aspects of national defense modernization.

Modernization of Military Thinking

Modern military thinking is the precursor of modern national defense. New military concepts are a reflection in the military sphere of new relations of production. The history of wars tells us that military thinking is an important element in combat effectiveness and an important factor in winning victories. An advanced military concept often plays a more decisive role than some kind of new weapon in the outcome of a battle. In the past few years, the whole army has begun to pay attention to the study of military concepts and come to understand that "if we stick to the conventional military concepts, we can hardly make any progress in modernizing our armed forces" and

that "our military thinking should and can take the lead in the modernization drive." (Yang Shangkun: "Build a Modern Army With Chinese Characteristics"; published in HONGQI, issue No 15, 1984)

1. Uphold and develop Mao Zedong's military thinking.

Mao Zedong's military thinking is a great theory developed in the revolutionary wars led by our party, and it opened up a new course of military thinking for China. In the new historical conditions, Mao Zedong's military thinking remains the indispensable guidance to the modernization of national defense and the building of a modern revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics. In the new historical period, the conditions of national defense modernization have changed and the situation and tasks are different, but the righteousness of any future war China may have to fight against aggression, the proletarian character of the people's army and the strategic principle of active defense will not change. Therefore, we should carry on and develop the legacy and blaze new trails in practice. In carrying on and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking, our purpose is to solve new problems in building a modern army and in future wars against aggression by accurately applying a wide range of scientific and general knowledge. It is necessary to develop new army-building principles based on the actual situation between the enemy and ourselves and characteristics of modern warfare, apply the operational principles advanced by Mao Zedong in the light of the new historical conditions and make a choice from the old army-building and operational principles, retaining those that are still applicable, enriching and developing them on the basis of new experiences, and resolutely casting away those that are obsolete. In short, in upholding and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking, we should proceed from the present military and national conditions and pay attention to discarding the obsolete and taking in the new.

2. National defense construction must follow the correct guiding ideology and be subordinated to the overall situation of economic construction.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "National defense modernization is possible only when it is geared to the country's industrial and agricultural development as a whole." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 75) Economic construction is the foundation of national defense construction, and national defense depends on the economy for the materials and technologies required. Experience has fully borne out that only with a vigorously developing economy is it possible to achieve better results in national defense construction. Therefore, we must correct the guiding ideology for national defense, changing from "everything for war" to subordinating defense to overall economic development, and achieve national defense modernization step by step while developing a modern economy.

At present, the overriding central task for the whole party and the people of the whole country is to develop the productive forces and the national economy. The military is subordinate to and works for the overall interests of national construction. For this reason, the armed forces have taken the following major measures: 1) streamlining and reorganization to cut down military expenditures; 2) training for both military and civilian work to provide competent people for economic construction; 3) bringing defense industry

production into line with the overall economic plan to achieve higher output and better economic returns; 4) bringing into play the army's role as a "production force," actively undertaking the state's major construction projects; 5) to the extent possible, opening up airfields, harbors, schools, training grounds and other military facilities to create wealth for the state; and 6) stepping up their own agricultural and sideline production to lessen the people's burden. These are the strategic change in the guiding ideology for national defense and concrete actions of the military to consciously serve the overall interests of national economic construction.

3. The question of making modernization the central link in army-building.

Shortly after the downfall of the "gang of four," Deng Xiaoping brought up the question of modernizing the armed forces, calling on the whole army to think about it. On Army Day, 1 August 1984, Yang Shangkun published an important article, again explaining in detail the question of modernizing the armed forces and calling on everyone to hold high the banner of taking modernization as the central link. Practice has shown that by making modernization the central link, we have scientifically revealed the principal contradiction in army-building. Only by grasping firmly this central link can we succeed in building a modern, regular revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

In affirming modernization as the central link in army-building, we are not denying the importance of revolutionization. No matter how modern the army becomes, its proletarian character and revolutionary quality must never change. Revolutionization and modernization are closely tied together. Modernization needs revolutionization, and revolutionization cannot be without modernization. However, in the final analysis, the purpose of revolutionization is to insure and promote modernization and to serve modernization. Xu Xiangqian said: "Modernization of the armed forces consists of three aspects: 1) weapons and equipment, which are the material basis; 2) men, especially cadres, skilled in the use of modern equipment and tactics in operations; and 3) combination of men and weapons, that is, a scientific organizational system. The men referred to here are a very important factor in modernizing the armed forces." These three aspects are a masterly generalization as well as a penetrating analysis. The modernization of the armed forces involves not only material factors but also human factors and questions of revolutionization and regularization. Under modern war conditions, an important task in modernizing our armed forces is to train a large number of modern military personnel. All the commanders and fighters should acquire a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and military competence required in modern wars. It is thus clear that by making modernization the central link, we are not denying the decisive role of men in wars. On the contrary, we need men of even greater caliber.

4. Develop the army's research on the future.

Efforts should be made to initiate and develop research on future military affairs. This is the conclusion arrived at by the "future battlefield plans" and "discussions on the 'super' research" sponsored by the JIEFANGJUN BAO since 1983. The discussions, which lasted 1 and 1/2 years, reflect two completely different views in current military research. One view holds that the

past, present and future are the three basic areas of military studies, and none can be dispensed with. Among the three, the present is the "main project" of military research, while the past and future are the "auxiliary projects." Military research should deal first with the present, and then with the past and the future. The other view holds that it is undoubtedly true that military research must be based on realities and integrated with practice. However, what exists at present is not necessarily realistic. Since our research is about future wars, and since we must base ourselves on realities in order to win wars in the future, we must not allow ourselves to be confined by the weapons, equipment and other things of the present. Military research should be guided by strategic foresight, looking far ahead into the future.

We should encourage the spirit to probe into the future in the field of military research and pay attention to the macrocosmic study of future wars to see what future wars will be like and how they will differ from past wars. Someone made the following analysis: Before the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, people looked to the past and set great value on experience; in the past century or two, people shifted their sights to the present and laid the stress on reality; and since the beginning of the 1970's, people have turned their sights to the future and concerned themselves with future developments. Those who can see the trend of development more clearly will be able to move faster. It is therefore necessary to develop research on the future. First, we must objectively recognize and grasp the major trends of development, including trends of future military operations, army-building, equipment renewal and educational make-up of military personnel. Next, we should pay attention to the macrocosmic developments and keep up with worldwide developments in military technology so that our military thinking will always be up-to-date.

Modernization of Weapons and Equipment

Deng Xiaoping said: "On the basis of continuing national economic development, we must improve our weapons and equipment and speed up our national defense modernization." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 350) Facts have shown that a modern army cannot be without modern weapons and equipment. Modern weapons and equipment are an important sign of a modern army and the material base of modern national defense.

In terms of weapons and equipment, our army started from scratch and has grown from having little to having a great deal. Even during the revolutionary war years, our party paid great attention to the war industry. After liberation, we received assistance from the Soviet government and people under Stalin, imported some weapons and equipment and strengthened our defense industry. In the meantime, we carried out rational readjustments and technical transformation of the equipment left over from the Kuomintang period and the ordnance factories in the revolutionary base areas under a unified plan, as a starting point to develop defense science and technology and the war industry. It is on such a backward material and technological basis that we have relied on our own efforts and worked hard to modernize our weapons and equipment step by step in the past 30 years and more.

We have already greatly improved our weapons and equipment. Our army has been strengthened considerably in firepower, assault capacity, mobility, defense capacity and quick response capabilities. In the area of strategic weapons, we have long- and intermediate-range nuclear missiles and nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, which give us strategic nuclear retaliatory capability. However, compared with U.S. and Soviet forces, our degree of modernization is very low, incompatible with our position as a great socialist power and the tasks we are to fulfill. From now on, we must waste no time in changing this backwardness as quickly as possible, relying mainly on our own development economically and in science and technology and, at the same time, using our money wisely and getting the most out of our military budget. We feel that in the light of the actual conditions in China, attention should be paid to the following questions in modernizing our weapons and equipment. 1) Priority must be given to the key items, and efforts must be concentrated on producing the most urgently needed modern defensive weapons and equipment as soon as possible. 2) We must adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance. We cannot depend on buying foreign equipment, nor can we keep copying what others have. We should import major advanced technologies from abroad and actively adopt and popularize new technologies, equipment, processes and materials to produce faster and better economic results at less cost. 3) Proceeding from the reality of our national strength, we still must base our plans on defeating the enemies with conventional weapons. It is necessary to develop large and accurate conventional weapons of advanced world standards and various "sophisticated" types of weapons as well as small and light-weight "popular" types of weapons, which are quite powerful, easy to operate and maintain, suited to close combat and night fighting, cheap to manufacture and suitable for mass production. 4) We should continue to follow the policy of "linking defense and civilian industries, combining peacetime with wartime, giving priority to defense production and supporting the defense industry by production of civilian goods." After insuring production of military items, the defense industry should go all out to produce civilian goods and transfer defense technology for civilian use to create a new situation in linking defense and civilian industries.

Modernization of the Military Organization

Organization brings the men together with their weapons and equipment. There is no fixed pattern. The military organization changes as weapons and equipment change and with developments in war. A scientific organizational system should provide the rational proportions and perfect combinations needed to produce the best results in combat.

Our army's organizational system had its beginning in the early period of the armed struggle led by the party and developed gradually in the protracted revolutionary wars. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, to meet the needs in modernizing national defense and the armed forces, the military establishment underwent reforms with good results and continued to improve. But, China's military system was seriously disrupted during the decade of domestic turmoil. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the military establishment has completely recovered, made important progresses and taken on a completely new outlook.

For a long time people have often talked about the great numerical strength of the PLA and felt proud of having several million men under arms. It seemed that victory is determined by sheer numbers. Many still believe so. To some comrades, to strengthen the army means to increase personnel and expand organization, and they worry that a reduction in personnel may affect the status of the military and weaken the army's fighting capacity. This is the reason why it has been so difficult for the army to cut down its personnel and streamline its organization. It is also a serious obstacle to the establishment of a scientific organizational system.

Historical experience has shown that the number of troops in a unit is not directly proportional to its fighting capacity. As an entity, a system, an army has to have a specific number of people. However, its fighting capacity is not determined by the number of people alone, but more importantly by the quality of its personnel, a certain material basis and a scientific combination of the two. The greater the people's mastery of the art of war and the more scientific the army's organization, the higher the total fighting capacity will be. Therefore, how many officers and men we should keep should be determined by our wartime needs and our country's resources. Excessive military expenditures beyond what is needed and what we can afford are not in the interest of the country or army.

In accordance with the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 1984 meeting of the Military Commission, and enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission was held in September 1985. The meeting adopted the "plan for the structural reform and streamlining of the army" and made the important decision on cutting the number of troops by 1 million. This shows the strategic shift in the guiding ideology of the army, which will have a far-reaching impact on national defense modernization.

The current structural reform and streamlining not only aim to reduce the size and improve the quality of the army, but also indicate the direction for its scientific organization and a better combination of men with weapons and equipment. Specifically rather significant structural reforms will be carried out in readjusting the major military commands, formation of units, streamlining administration, reducing the number of cadres, transferring county and city people's armed forces departments to the local governments, turning over border guards to public security departments and so forth. Thus, by linking administrative streamlining with readjusting the proportional formation of the army and strengthening the combined services units, and linking the structural reform with improving cadre quality, we can build our army step by step into a well-equipped and trained, quick-responding, highly-efficient, crack combined arms force with a simple administrative structure and agile command, a modern, regular, revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

Modernization of the Quality of Individual Officers and Men

Qualified people are the foundation of army-building. The quality of each officer and man has a bearing on the progress of the army's modernization and is closely related to the country's power and prosperity. In the past few years, with the shift of the whole party's work emphasis and the implementation

of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the quality of individual officers and men in the army is changing in many ways. The following are the main manifestations.

1. Officers and men are becoming increasingly open-minded.

The state of knowing only about China and nothing about other countries, only about the Chinese army and nothing about foreign armies, and only about the past and the present and nothing about the future, is changing. The party's ideological line of seeking the truth from facts has greatly helped the officers and men to emancipate their minds. They are constantly acquiring new knowledge in the new technical revolution, giving serious thoughts to the requirements in future wars and actively suggesting ways and means for building a modern, regular, revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

2. The army of workers and peasants is changing into one of highly educated professionals in many fields.

Modernization requires knowledge and qualified people and is pushing officers and men to raise their educational level and acquire knowledge in science. Being an uneducated person is no longer something to be proud of. Using all available time to acquire knowledge and skills has begun to become a part of the life of officers and men. For example, in 1984, more than 2 million PLA fighters participated in education to acquire knowledge and skills for both military and civilian work; and most of them learned one or two or even more professional skills; and more than 430,000 passed local examinations and were given professional, graduation or technical certificates.

3. Officers and men are getting out from complacency.

The complacent feeling and overcautious attitude, as exemplified by those who are content with being mediocre, are losing ground. The objective situation requires the officers and men to have the courage to be conspicuous and strive to acquire the sharp acumen to gather information, the penetrating insight to analyze situations, the creative power for comprehensive use of information, the eloquence for dealing with people, the capacity for quick response under all kinds of complicated situations, particularly in coping with possible future wars, and so forth.

4. Officers and men demand more in life.

As modernization develops and with improvement of the people's living standards, the demands of officers and men are also changing. After they removed the ideological shackles put on them during the decade of domestic turmoil and freed themselves from the yoke of "leftist" ideas, they no longer want to blindly follow "every word Mao Zedong said" and have a growing desire to think independently and promote democracy. After tense and hard training, they want a rich and colorful spiritual life, enjoyment and recreational activities. To meet the requirements of the highly intensified and difficult training for modern warfare and to increase the endurance and survival ability under field conditions, it is necessary to improve the material living conditions and build up the physical strength of the officers and men. Modern soldiers have a wide

range of interests. Beautifying the military camps and enriching the soldiers' life have become the strong desire of officers and men.

These new changes among the officers and men of the modern army have given new qualities to the modern soldier. The officers and men of the modern army should be people with a creative and pioneering spirit and well-developed morally, intellectually and physically. They should have lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and a sense of discipline. They should love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause. They should dedicate themselves to the hard tasks of national defense, and also have the scientific spirit to seek truth from facts and think independently and robust physical health. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to training programs for intellectual development, versatile persons, combination of men and machinery and so forth to bring the quality of officers and men up to the requirements of modern warfare.

12802/12859

CSO: 4005/838

ARTICLE REPORTS USE OF VIETNAMESE BOOBY TRAPS ALONG BORDER

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 15 May 86 p 9

[Article by Li Yumin [2621 3768 3046]: "Bullet Booby Traps Used by Vietnamese Army"]

[Text] The bullet booby trap used by Vietnam in our border area makes use of a special firing device that shoots a bullet from under the ground to kill or wound personnel. Therefore, it is also called a bullet foot-striker. This kind of booby trap is simple to make and easy to install. It is easily camouflaged, and is usually installed on paths and ridges, or installed in conjunction with bamboo stakes, pits, and other obstacles. Depending on the way it is made, the bullet booby trap can be divided into two types: homemade and manufactured.

Homemade Bullet Booby Trap

A homemade bullet booby trap is composed of a bullet, a bamboo tube, a sheet of bamboo as a pressure board, and a plank base with a nail attached. (see Figure 1) The bullet can be a pistol, rifle, or machinegun bullet. The diameter of the bamboo tube should be slightly larger than the diameter of the bullet.

The method of making and installing this kind of booby trap is to put the bullet into the small bamboo tube, fix the small bamboo tube on the plank base, and have a nail pierce the plank base and the bottom of the bamboo tube to act as the firing pin. When installing it, it's placed in a booby trap pit. In the pit earth is packed around the small bamboo tube. On top a sheet of bamboo acts as a pressure board to which is added a little camouflage. After a foot steps on the camouflage, the bamboo sheet is deformed, causing the bullet to move downward. The nail punctures the bullet's primer, causing the bullet to be fired from under the ground and puncture the sole of the foot.

The method of removing this kind of booby trap is, after a bullet booby trap is discovered, to gently clear away the camouflage layer, take off the bamboo pressure board, and carefully remove the bullet from the bamboo tube.

Manufactured Bullet Booby Trap

The composition of the manufactured bullet booby trap (country of manufacture not known) is seen in Figure 2. Except for the wooden protective cap and fuse

socket, the rest of the booby trap is metal. It weighs about 160 grams (excluding bullet); its maximum diameter is 28 millimeters and its maximum height is 107 millimeters; and its detonating pressure is 10 to 30 kilograms. Its fuse is composed of an inner sleeve, outer sleeve, firing pin, striker spring, and steel ball.

After the installation is completed, because half of the steel ball is wedged inside the firing pin's concave groove and the other half is wedged inside a round hole in the inner sleeve, coupled with the fact that the ball's outer side is stopped by the outside sleeve, the striker spring is in a semicompressed state and the fuse is ready to go off. After a foot steps on the bullet booby trap, the moving chamber falls and presses down the fuse's inner sleeve, which further compresses the striker spring. When the steel ball reaches the nesting slot position on the outer sleeve, the firing pin is freed. Under the effect of the force of the striker, the firing pin, which has lost control, moves up and strikes the bullet's primer, which detonates the charge, and the bullet fires up and punctures the sole of the foot.

After the manufactured bullet booby trap is used it can be reloaded with a bullet and used again. When loading the bullet, first the booby trap case cover is opened and the moving chamber and screw stopper, which are connected, are removed; after which the screw stopper is screwed down. After the bullet is ready to be placed in the moving chamber the stopper is unscrewed. The moving chamber and the screw stopper are then placed inside the booby trap case. At this time, the bullet's primer, which is in the middle of the round hole of the screw stopper on the moving chamber, is aligned on the fuse's firing pin. However, because the safety clip is fastened to the concave groove on top of the moving chamber, the moving chamber is stopped in the booby trap case cover and cannot fall, and so the bullet booby trap is in a state of safety. When installing it, the bullet booby trap is placed in a booby trap pit and earth is packed around it. The safety clip is taken off and the protective cap is removed. Then a pressure board is placed over it and the board is camouflaged.

The method of removing this type of booby trap is: gently remove the camouflage layer and take off the pressure board; with the safety clip clamped on the moving chamber, carefully open the booby trap's case cover and take out the moving chamber and screw cover; tip out the bullet while paying attention to protecting the primer; and finally remove the booby trap case.

Figure 1.

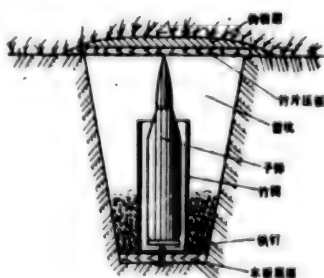
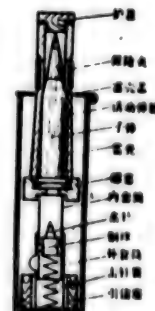


Figure 2.



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PROBLEMS IN FIRING TYPE-56 LIGHT MACHINEGUN

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 15 May 86 p 20

[Article by Liu Hanxin [0491 3352 2450]: "Why Is It That The Type-56 Light Machinegun Sometimes Does Not Fire Continuously?"]

[Excerpts] During firing training, a common hitch is that the Type-56 light machinegun will not fire continuously. If one takes the chamber out of the cartridge case, one will discover a concave pit on the lower side of the rear end of the chamber. At the same time, there will be an irregular elliptic protrubance on the outside of the bullet case. This is the reason that the Type-56 light machinegun cannot fire continuously.

The belt feed of the Type-56 light machinegun is a one-way, one-time belt feed. The position of the bullet at the belt feed entrance is determined by the distance y of the axis from the bullet tip to the bore, by the distance x of the axis from the bullet tip to the rear end of the barrel, and by the converging angle α between the bullet axis and the bore axis. The cartridge chain links restrict the bullet's sway to the left or right, and insure that the bullet nose is guided in an inclined plane toward the magazine.

When the bolt is readvanced to push the bullet forward, the bullet, under the effect of the cartridge chain links and the bullet-guiding inclined plane, will go forward. After moving a certain distance, the bullet will begin to enter the chamber. Because in the Type-56 light machinegun x is fairly small and y is fairly big, during its entry into the chamber, the bullet's direction of movement changes sharply, causing severe friction between the bullet nose and the underside of the rear end of the chamber. The wear and tear during one belt feed is very slight. However, because the units will use the machinegun in training all the year round, the wear and tear accumulates over a long period and in the end causes a concave pit in the chamber.

Under normal circumstances, when fired, the cartridge case, under the effect of the powder gas pressure, will expand all around producing a plastic deformation, and this deformation will be even. However, after a concave pit appears in the chamber, part of the cartridge case, under the effect of the powder gas pressure, will set into the concave pit, and a protrubance will

appear on the cartridge case. This greatly increases the drag on the cartridge, and at a critical time will cause the moving part to be unable to recoil, and thus the machinegun will not fire continuously.

One effective measure to alleviate the problem of concave pits in chambers is to improve the weapon's structure. During the design of the weapon, an appropriate readjustment of the values of y , x , and a , and an appropriate increase of the length of the bullet-guiding inclined plane, will achieve the aim of both insuring the reliability of the bullet-feed mechanism and lessening the collision and friction between the bullet and the chamber.

Concave pits in chambers are also the result of repeated loadings during training. If plastic-nosed dummy bullets are used place of compound copper-steel nosed dummy bullets, without a doubt the wear and tear between the cartridge case and the chamber will be greatly lessened. At the same time, another measure to lessen the wear and tear on the chamber is to strengthen the protection and maintenance of the weapon, and to reduce the number of unnecessary loadings. Chambers that have been seriously pitted should be timely sent to repair stations, where the pits will be removed by the "bore polishing" technique.

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CSO: 4005/779

ORDNANCE INDUSTRY TO REORGANIZE ENTERPRISES

OW140109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 11 Jul 86

/Article by reporter Li Anding/

/Text/ Beijing, 11 July (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Ordnance Industry will be the first national defense industry department to release control of some of its subordinate enterprises to local industry. It is estimated that more than 100 enterprises under the ministry will be turned over to local authorities in about a year.

During an interview with reporters, Minister of Ordnance Industry Zou Jiahua put forward a principle for restructuring the ordnance industry--to release control of most of its enterprises to local industry, while retaining the major ones, exercise centralized control over production of military supplies, while releasing control of the production of civilian goods, and place enterprises under the overall control of the departments concerned. Zou Jiahua said: Clear and definite guidance for restructuring the ordnance industry indicates moving its enterprises from the small confine of military industry to the vast field of the four modernizations, with the ultimate objective of breaking departmental barriers, relocating its enterprises to cities with developed commodity economy, reorganizing them into industries for commodity production, and truly turning them into relatively independent economic entities.

According to the plan of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, 65 percent of the enterprises to be released will shift to production of civilian goods, and 35 percent of them will produce both military supplies and civilian goods. The Ministry of Ordnance Industry will continue to issue mandatory plans and exercise unified management over scientific research and production of military supplies. The ministry will release control of the development and production of all civilian goods, except those put under its control by the state. In order to do a good job in reorganizing enterprises into civilian industries, the ministry provides various guidelines according to the situation in its enterprises, and consults the authorities of various provinces.

It is reported that from July to December this year, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry will conduct experiments on reorganizing its enterprises into local industries in Sichuan and Heilongjiang provinces, where cooperation projects between the ministry and local industries are more successful. The ministry will strive to basically complete the reorganization of its enterprises into local industries in all provinces by July 1987.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MODERNIZATION OF ENGINEERING CORPS

HK020510 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 2

/Article by Reporter Wu Yali /0702 7161 7787/: "The Engineering Corps Has Entered the Stage of Modernization--An Eyewitness Account of Its Demonstration of Arms and Equipment"/

/Text/ Following a flash of light, the bomb fell on its predetermined target with a whistle. A thunderlike explosion shook the earth with a shock. We knew that this was a report-back demonstration of arms and equipment by the engineering corps in a certain PLA unit, but we felt shocked and nervous as if on a battlefield with guns firing on all sides. Our previous concept of the equipment of the engineering corps was of shovels, picks and explosives. Now after more than 30 years of effort, our army has boasted of an engineering corps armed with modern technical equipment. Of the items entered in this demonstration, more than a dozen were given state awards for scientific and technological progress. Our military scientific research personnel have contributed something toward the modernization of the equipment of our PLA units.

Mine Warfare

In a vast land, a number of supposed enemy tanks were descending on our position. The situation was very critical. At this time, we noted that our army's rocket mine-laying vehicles were scurrying from their hidden places to designated points. "Whiz, whiz, whiz." There was a glitter of light. Gunpowder smoke trailed in the air. The mine-laying vehicles had discharged 24 mines in succession. The mines exploded in the air. Several hundred mines trailing tiny parachutes were descending on enemy tanks in clusters. In a few minutes, closely spaced mines were laid over a vast area surrounding the tanks, putting these threatening mammoths in a dilemma and in a state of helplessness.

At the scene of the demonstration, we also noted with pleasant surprise the minesweeping power of the rocket blasting devices of the vehicle-borne type /che-zai-se 6508 6528 5331/ being researched and manufactured by our army. The area ahead was planted with enemy antitank mines. The blasting devices trailing red flames whizzed toward the enemy minefield. The area suddenly reverberated with the sound of mine explosions, with gunpowder smoke in the air. In the minefield, a path to development in depth was swiftly carved out for tanks and infantrymen. This achievement was on a par with the level of

international devices of the same kind. Meanwhile, several other kinds of rocket minesweeping vehicles had their respective strong points. Some showed a mineclearing rate of more than 90 percent, and some claimed an area of 10,000 square meters cleared of mines.

Ingenious Camouflage

At the scene of the demonstration, we inspected several kinds of camouflage devices.

This was a vast expanse of land covered all over with snow with not a trace of men. This would leave you convinced without a shadow of doubt whether you observed things with visible light and infrared rays or with ultraviolet rays, visible light and infrared photography. Then you had been deceived. This "snowbound world" was nothing but a sheet of white cloth under which were hidden our fighters and even tanks and artillery pieces. This was not an ordinary piece of white cloth. It is called an antiultraviolet ray snowbound area camouflage net. It has a coating that had been researched and turned out by the scientific and technical personnel of the engineering corps after a period of 5 years. It is as white as snow and has a high ultraviolet reflection feature. It has not only a great camouflage effect but is also light in weight, impervious to cold and cheap to manufacture. It won a first-class prize for scientific and technical results from the general staff department of the PLA and was on the list of first patents granted by the state.

We also noticed a kind of camouflage called the angular reflection device /jiao fanshe qi 6037 0646 1410 0892/. It is specially designed to cope with enemy radar detection. It looks like a box with several iron plates put together. At a time of enemy radar detection efforts, the angular reflection device can simulate the radar signals /leida guangpiao 7191 6671 0342 2871/ emitted by such military targets as bridges, ferries, and so forth to mislead the enemy, thus rendering enemy radar analysis ineffective.

An Impromptu Bridge

The scene of the demonstration was still thick with gunpowder smoke and alive with the rumble of gunfire. An armored unit was moving fast toward a certain position. Suddenly, a large river more than 130 meters wide stood in the way. Enemy gunfire intensified here. Bombs exploded in the water, churning up water columns several meters high. At this unusually critical moment, the water transportation battalion had shown up. Under the cover of a smoke screen, a bridge began to be set up. This was a bridge of the No 79 or ribbon type that had won the first-class prize for scientific and technical progress from the state. It is collapsible and can automatically unfold when placed in water. The motorboat hauled sections of the unfolded bridge to where it was to be set up. One section was linked up with another. In less than half an hour, a 135-meter-long two-way floating bridge was established. The armored unit smoothly made it across the river.

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CSO: 4005/836

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT RESERVES

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 4 Jan 86 p 5

[Article: "Responsible Comrade of Shenyang Mobilization Department Answers Staff Reporters' Questions"]

[Excerpts] In December 1985, a responsible comrade of the Mobilization Department in the Headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region discussed with a staff reporter the question of militia and reserve duty military training in 1986.

Question: After the reduction in the militia's training task, what are the changes in the objects of training?

Answer: To meet the demands of the developing situation, we must cut down the number of persons taking infantry training, and give prominence to and step up the training of full-time people's armed forces department cadres, militia company commanders, and militia soldiers with specialized skills. That is to say: we must change the past situation in which infantry training accounted for 70 percent of the training task to a situation in which the training of full-time people's armed forces department cadres, militia company commanders, and militia soldiers with specialized skills accounts for about 70 percent of the total training task. After this readjustment, although the training task will be reduced, we will still maintain or expand the scope of training militia cadres and militia soldiers with specialized skills, a situation that will be beneficial to the requirements of a future war.

Question: What arrangements will be made in the proportion of militia training time?

Answer: Based on the stipulation of the PLA General Headquarters, the past proportion of 9:1 in military and political training time will be changed to a proportion of 7:2:1 in military training, scientific and technological knowledge studies, and political training time. However, the total training time will take as its basis the "Militia Military Training Outline" promulgated by the PLA General Staff Department.

Question: In recent years, the military regions have formed many reserve duty units. How will their training be put onto the right path?

Answer: After the reserve duty units were formed, they all had a certain amount of training and they now have a fairly good foundation. To get a better grip on the building of reserve duty units, the military regions, based on the PLA General Headquarters' requirements, are determined to put the training of reserve duty units on the right path. Currently, the reserve duty units in our military region are divided into two situations. One situation is that in which the General Headquarters has allocated activity funds, and the other situation is that in which it has for the time being not allocated activity funds. In view of this, the military region calls on all units to which the General Headquarter has allocated activity funds to train strictly in accordance with the "Outline for Military Training of Army Reserve Duty Divisions" promulgated by the General Staff Department. When a fourth of the personnel have completed the training time and content stipulated by the outline, the number of persons trained must not be considered to have taken the place of the number of militia training tasks. Units that have no activity funds and that have been issued heavy weapons and equipment, because of the restrictions imposed by their funds and the weapons and equipment, may train in accordance with the militia training tasks. In brief, no matter whether it is a unit that the General Headquarters has allocated funds to or a unit that has not been allocated funds, the unit must, through various channels, get a good grip on training.

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CSO: 4005/846

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT COMMENDS ADVANCED UNITS

HK081434 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 J:

/Text/ The Xizang Military District recently made a decision on commending the CPC committees of 13 advanced regiments and battalions that have made outstanding performances in party rectification and 22 outstanding cadres at and above the regimental level. It also commended 76 comrades and awarded 6 comrades the citation for merit, third class.

In its circular, the Xizang Military District CPC Committee points out: This year is the 1st in which our army must realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style as proposed by the Central Military Commission. It is hoped that the advanced party organizations and outstanding party members who are commended will carry forward their achievements, shun arrogance and impetuosity, and set an example in the course of improving party style of the PLA units.

The circular calls on party organizations at all levels of all PLA units and communist party members throughout the region to learn from the advanced party organizations and model communist party members who are commended, to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification, to be determined to carry out reform, and to work hard to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style of all PLA units throughout the region within this year.

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CSO: 4005/854

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN BORDER MILITIAMEN SUPPORT PLA TROOPS

HK160851 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 86

/Text/ Over the past 2 years, people of various nationalities in the province's border areas have heroically supported troops on the front line and made marked contributions in self-defense counterattacks against Vietnam and in defending the motherland.

After the battle to recover Laoshan and Zeyin Shan broke out in April 1984, the militiamen of various nationalities in the border areas heroically supported troops on the front line. There were many moving stories of fathers vying with sons and brothers vying with each other in going to the front line; mothers sending sons and wives sending husbands to the front line; and both husbands and wives going to the front line. To provide troops with sufficient ammunition and other goods and to give prompt medical treatment to wounded soldiers, the militiamen, going to the front line with an indomitable spirit, built an indestructible transport line in spite of high mountains, thick forests, precipitous slopes, and slippery footpaths.

While supporting the troops on the front line, a militia company from Malipo county attacked the invading Vietnamese troops on their own, killing seven of the enemy and capturing some weapons and ammunition in two battles. It was awarded the glorious title of the Heroic Border Area Militia Company.

Of all the people of various nationalities who have taken part in battles and supported troops on the front line since 1984, more than 900 have won honor, and more than 300 joined the CPC at the battlefield.

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CSO: 4005/854

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS ACTIVITIES--The leading members of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region have further improved their leadership style, embraced the idea of serving the basic levels, and done practical things for the companies. In view of the previous problem of leaders gaining a superficial understanding through cursory examination of the basic levels, the CPC committee has decided this year to improve itself and get a thoroughly good grasp of basic-level work. Seven members of the standing committee have led joint work groups to help with basic-level work. Political Commissar Li Xuanhua led a work group to stay at a certain regiment for 40 days. Instead of being accompanied everywhere and listing to reports at various levels, they went deep into the training, construction, and cultural and sports sites to investigate the situation and help the companies in putting education, training, duty rosters, and other systems on a sound basis. They also solved the problem of 15,000 yuan worth of electronic teaching aids for the regiment. Commander Zhao Xianshun has travelled some 4,000 km to solve medical, dependents' employment, and cadre duty rotation problems in some hardship areas on the plateaus. For this he has been praised by the basic-level cadres. /Excerpt/ /Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

XIZANG BLACK HAWK SQUADRON--The Black Hawk squadron of a unit of the Chengdu Military Region has overcome various difficulties in the course of 20 days of arduous and stubborn flying, and completed its air transport mission in southeastern Xizang on 8 July. The squadron shipped nearly 180 tons of material for production and daily life to the army and people in Medog County. On the evening of 8 July, the Nyingchi Military Subdistrict and prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office gave a party to mark the successful conclusion of this mission. (Yan Shigui), political commissar of the military subdistrict, and (Yin Shunzhang), deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, made speeches of congratulation. /Excerpt/ /Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jul 86 GK/ 12228

CSO: 4005/854

BA YI RADIO CRITICIZES 'BIRDCAGE' ECONOMIC THEORY

OW131625 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 10 Jul 86

/Excerpts/ It is completely understandable that the theory of birdcage economy is supported and praised by leading comrades in the Army. Many of these comrades hold that birdcage economy is both suitable to China's peculiar conditions and conducive to China's socialist construction. The main principle of this economic theory is that, under strict supervision by the state, certain capitalist economic forms and operational and managerial methods may be employed for the purpose of enlivening the economy in order for China to lift itself from backwardness. Figuratively speaking, make the bird of capitalism serve the development of socialist economy within the confines of the birdcage, which is state supervision. Lenin pointed out as early as the 1920's that some capitalist things may be used to quickly revive and develop economy in the young Soviet state.

Our party has also emphasized in its instructions on reform of the economic structure that the system of public ownership by society must be in a dominant position throughout the course of reform and that all capitalist things should be placed under strict state control.

It is regrettable, however, that such principles have not been fully implemented. Those people who are practicing capitalism today simply have too much freedom. China's socialist foundation is seriously threatened by an unhealthy tendency to pursue wealth by hook or by crook. The rural areas are an example. The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out that we should encourage individual economy as a necessary and useful supplement to the economy of public ownership. It also emphasized that individual economy in the rural areas should develop in an appropriate manner within the limits of the regulations of the state and under the control of the Administration for Industry and Commerce. In reality, however, since the adoption of the system of fixing quotas on a household basis, private economy has taken a dominant position in the rural areas. The form of collective labor has been replaced by individual labor and public ownership of the means of production by private ownership. The phenomenon of man exploiting man is once again emerging, and society is divided into the rich and the poor. This makes it very difficult for the administrative departments for industry and commerce to exercise supervision over the individual economy. As a result, individual economy has gone beyond the limit of state regulations. All of this has turned the rural areas into a kingdom of spontaneous capitalist forces.

Given this situation, people cannot but wonder what would lie ahead for socialism if capitalist forces should gain the upper hand in the 800-million strong rural areas.

STUDY OF CHEN YUN'S WORKS URGED

OW3C0546 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Since the publication of Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, military cadres and PLA commanders and fighters have been spending a great deal of their time studying Comrade Chen Yun's articles. This is understandable. In Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, Comrade Chen Yun offers many broad views on addressing existing problems of the party in various historical periods, particularly those after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since being elected first secretary of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Chen Yun has played a significant role in safeguarding party discipline, rectifying party style and handling urgent matters of the party. He said: The issue of party style is an issue of life and death for the party. We must pay full attention to this issue. Practice has proven the correctness of Comrade Chen Yun's statement. He also criticized the current open-door policy saying: People only pay attention to economic interests and material benefits while ignoring the fact that bourgeois decadent ideas and style of work may break through and become prevalent. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: If we do not develop socialist spiritual civilization at the same time, our material civilization will deviate from the correct path and the road of socialism and communism. This is extremely dangerous. Comrade Chen Yun is the first among our central leading comrades to notice the increasing number of serious economic crimes and the deterioration of our party style.

At a party representatives meeting, Comrade Chen Yun emphatically called on all leading cadres to play their exemplary role well. He said: All leading cadres must set a good example in educating their children. After reading these expositions, one cannot but admire Comrade Chen Yun's great foresight. More and more people have come to realize: We are faced with difficulties in bringing about a change for the better in improving party style and eliminating economic crimes. One of the reasons is our leading comrades' failure to set a good example.

In the course of studying Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, the whole party and the entire army must proceed from the realities of one's own unit and area, and adopt effective measures to correct party style. In particular, our leading comrades at the central level must set a good example in doing so. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to rectify our party style and minimize the number of economic crimes.

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BRIEFS

JOINT U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE--Recently, U.S. newspapers and periodicals unexpectedly published detailed reports on a U.S.-China joint naval exercise earlier this year. On 12 January, a U.S. destroyer and guided missile ship and a Chinese destroyer and tanker conducted a one-day military exercise in the South China Sea, during which the Chinese tanker refueled a U.S. ship. The newspapers also disclosed that the U.S. Navy plans to conduct larger joint exercises in the future. Not long ago, U.S. Vice Admiral (Lyons) publicly admitted that the U.S. strategy in Asia is to rely on its closest allies, Japan, Australia, and South Korea; establish firm relations with China; and support the ASEAN nations. It was learned that in a recent instruction to the U.S. troops stationed in the Asian-Pacific region, the U.S. Joint-Chiefs of Staff reiterated that in the event of an emergency, they must closely cooperate and fight in coordination with the armed forces of Japan, South Korea, the Republic of China, and Australia. In other words, in its strategy, the United States wants to use both our country and the Kuomintang in its stubborn pursuit of its two-China's policy. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

MILITIA WORK CRITICIZED--At a recent meeting on militia work held in the PLA Jinan Military Region, many comrades criticized the present militia work. Some comrades pointed out: As the saying goes, one monk will carry water for his own use; two monks will carry water using a shoulder pole and buckets for their use; but three monks will do nothing and have no water to drink. Now the people's armed forces department is nominally under the supervision of the local party organization, the local government, and the local army. But the fact is, these three organizations often use excuses for not supervising the work. As a result, militia work is worse off than before. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

DISSATISFACTION OVER REFORM GUIDELINES--It is reported that the broad masses of commanders and fighters have expressed their dissatisfaction at the high-level instruction to avoid endless quibbling over mistakes in the course of carrying out reform work. Some are convinced that, in this way, those who indulge in extravagance, waste money, illegally take public money, and use their power to seek private interests, and those who ruin the party's workstyle, can evade punishment. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

PLA CADRE SUCCESSION PROBLEMS--The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our armed forces are burning with anxiety over the military's current move to rejuvenate the cadre ranks because of a host of problems requiring immediate attention. While outgoing cadres are of the opinion that new cadres should solve these problems, the new cadres refuse to tackle the problems on the grounds they have been left over from previous cadres.

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SPIES IN COUNTRY--NEW YORK TIMES reporter Burns was arrested in Beijing. This so-called NEW YORK TIMES reporter was on a special mission. For the purpose of spying, he entered a certain area in Shaanxi Province which is off limits to foreigners. The arrest of Burns has shocked the U.S. authorities. In order to rescue Burns, NEW YORK TIMES editor Rosenthal hurriedly came to China. He rudely threatened us saying that the longer Burns is detained, the more serious the damage will be to China's prestige. Rosenthal asked us to immediately release Burns and pledged that Burns was indeed a reporter. However, no one will believe his nonsense. Burns was already on a special mission when he first came to China in 1971. His conduct during his second visit to China in 1975 further confirmed the fact that he was a spy. There are numerous spies such as Burns in China. They disguise themselves as reporters, teachers, businessmen, diplomats, scientists, and so on. The open policy has facilitated the entry of these spies into China. Particularly noteworthy is that the U.S. imperialists have never stopped their sabotage against our socialist motherland. Therefore, we should redouble our vigilance. [Text]

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